# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 JANUARY 1982

## Israel

Statement on Peace Treaty -- According to Jerusalem radio, the prime minister, office stated that Cabinet policy, as endorsed by the Knesset, is to fulfill the obligations of the peace treaty with Egypt to the letter, that this policy will be carried out and that the facilities in the Yamit District will be dismantled and taken to Israel.

Sharon Speech -- ITIM carried the text of a speech delivered by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon to Herut activists in Tel Aviv in which he said that "under no circumstances" will Israel allow the establishment of a "second" Palestinian state in Samaria, Judaea and Gaza, beyond the one already existing in Jordan. Sharon said this policy is not only anchored in resolutions and reinforced in messages by the prime minister "appended" to the agreements with Egypt, but it is guaranteed by the "most important" move which could have been made, Jewish settlement activity. Sharon said in the same speech that Israel "openly" moved troops to the Golan Heights to show that it will not allow its northern settlements to be forced to conduct their lives underground. Sharon added that the "terrorists" must be given away from the border, particularly since they have apparently doubled their strength since last year. He claimed that 1700 terrorists from all over the world trained in Lebanon last year with financial aid from Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, Syria and Libya, and added that it is in U.S. interest to establish a government in Lebanon that would be the second Arab country to make peace with Israel. Sharon also mentioned a proposal by Israel during the Haig visit that the two countries cooperate in assisting Africa to produce food, with Israel supplying the expertise and equipment and the United States the financing.

AFP cited an interview with the French weekly LE POINT in which Foreign Minister Shamir said the Saudis are trying to convince Europe and the United States that their position toward Israel has changed significantly while telling Arab leaders that they have not changed their basic position. Shamir concluded that the Fahd plan is "just a diplomatic tool" against Israel. Reporting on the same interview, Jerusalem radio in Arabic said Shamir declared that the application of Israeli law to the West Bank and Gaza is "completely ruled out" since Israel pledged at Camp David to grant self-rule to the populations of these two areas. According to the radio, Shamir reiterated that Israel is ready to negotiate with Syria without preconditions. He stated that although Israel is willing to continue the autonomy talks, the problem of Palestinian Arabs must be solved in Jordan, which constitutes "the Palestinian Arab state." Shamir also asserted that there can be no negotiations on sovereignty over Jerusalem, which will remain Israel's capital forever. According to the radio, Shamir said Israel paid a heavy price in withdrawing from the Sinai and wants to make sure that its complete withdrawal will indeed result in genuine peace after 25 April, a period which will constitute the "real test" for the peace process.

## Egypt

Sharon Visit -- Jerusalem television reported that Israeli Defense Minister Sharon arrived in Cairo on the evening of 17 January at the head of a Foreign and Defense Ministries delegation to participate in a meeting of the supreme Israeli-Egyptian committee on normalization affairs.

Jerusalem radio reported that Sharon met first with the Egyptian foreign and defense ministers. Sharon told Jerusalem radio that he proposed to Egypt's Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali that evacuation of Israeli equipment from the Yamit District be postponed until after the area is returned to Egypt. Sharon also told the radio that he would raise an "unambiguous demand" on behalf of Israel that a Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] unit be permanently stationed on the island of Tiran.

The radio reported that Egypt rejected a proposal that Sharon visit Al-'Alamayn in the western desert because Libya might interpret such a trip as Egyptian-Israeli cooperation against it.

'Ali on Sinai, Tiran -- In an interview reported by MENA Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian foreign minister, said that the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is not connected to "any conditions" and that Egypt is committed "only" to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. 'Ali pointed out that Tiran and Sanafir are subject to the peace treaty provisions regarding Zone C, in which a civil police force will be stationed. He added that arrangements concerning Tiran Strait are subject to the "checking" of the UN forces or the MFO as stated in the treaty.

Abu Ghazalah Interview -- AFP cited an interview published in the weekly MAY in which Minister of Defense 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah stated that Egypt will not participate in a U.S.-sponsored Rapid Deployment Force nor sign a strategic agreement with the United States to cooperate in resisting Soviet moves. The minister explained that there is no reason for Egypt to enter into conflict with the Soviet Union or any other country. He did, however, leave open the possibility of joint maneuvers with the United States if they "are useful to our armed forces." AFP quoted Abu Ghazala's statement that Egypt has no "covetous desires" or aggressive intentions toward Libya and that there are no Egyptian military concentrations on the Libyan border, "only border guards." He expressed his hope that there would be no Soviet-Libyan alliance but added that if there is one directed against Egypt, it will be a "mistake," and if there is one directed against another country, it would not "concern" Egypt. He also said a Soviet-Syrian strategic alliance would only "destabilize and poison" the situation in the region. The minister stated that his country wants to buy French Mirage-200 fighters and U.S. Hawkeye early warning planes and F-16 fighter-bombers because the balance of forces in the area has been "disrupted."

According to a MENA report on the same interview, Abu Ghazala stressed that it is necessary for the Red Sea to become "an Arab lake" and that the Arabs need a naval and air force capable of providing security for such a lake.

Muhyi ad-Din Interview -- The 15 January Israeli YEDI'OT AHARONOT carried an interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din in which he stated that if a proposal is raised to convene the Geneva conference and Israel objects, Egypt will "honor your positions and follow in your footsteps." Muhyi ad-Din also stated that the severance of relations between Egypt and other Arab countries and "perhaps even" As-Sadat's murder were a "dear price" paid by Egypt for the peace treaty with Israel. He concluded his interview by saying that no Arab country can demand that Egypt change the state of its relations with Israel, whether nor or in the future.

## Syria

Khaddam Visit to Moscow -- Syria and the Soviet Union have pledged to strengthen military cooperation following talks between Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in Moscow 14-15 January. In a joint communique issued following Khaddam's visit, the text of which was broadcast by Damascus television on 16 January, the two sides also strongly condemned Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights and viewed the U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement as a "dangerous act" whose implications went beyond the Middle East. The communique reiterated Soviet and Syrian opposition to the Camp David accords and their calls for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and for the formation of an independent Palestinian state. The two sides also pledged to continue political consultations within the framework of the friendship treaty.

According to Damascus radio, Khaddam briefed President Hafiz al-Asad immediately upon his return to Damascus and in a press statement the Syrian Foreign Minister said that Syria and the Soviet Union were in "complete agreement" on all topics discussed during the talks.

Missiles To Stay in Lebanon -- The SAUDI PRESS AGENCY reported that in a 17 January interview with the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH, Defense Minister Maj Gen Mustafa Talas said that Syrian ground-to-air missiles will remain in Lebanon so long as Israeli "aggression" continues in the area.

## Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and other high-ranking Lebanese officials held talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on President Hafiz al-Asad's recent Gulf tour and on the Arab Followup Committee meeting scheduled for Beirut. Prime Minister al-Wazzan told reporters after the talks that the followup meeting had been postponed until 1 March because of heavy commitments by the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers. He also said the "miniauthority" group of states set up to formulate a joing Arab strategy for southern Lebanon is to consist of Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the PLO, Jordan and Iraq.

## Jordan

King Husayn and a high-level delegation returned to Amman from Baghdad on 17 January following a 30-hour visit to Iraq and talks with President Saddam Husayn. According to Amman radio, the two sides held "intensive talks" on the current situation in the region and joint cooperation between the two countries. INA was more specific about the talks, saying that the two leaders discussed Iraq's war with Iran and Arab efforts against Israel.

## Iranian Relations With USSR

Both Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani commented on U.S. newspaper reports on Iran's purchase of Soviet arms. In remarks to IRNA, Musavi said that Iran does not attach any value to such "groundless lies," which follow the rumor of arms purchases from the Zionist regime, but noted that it would end the war with Iraq sooner if it had more and better weapons, adding that it will not give in to blackmail by foreigners for needed arms. Interviewed by Tehran radio after a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council, Hashemi-Rafsanjani termed these reports part and parcel of Western governments' efforts to prepare public opinion for their plans. He noted that neither now nor in the past has there been a flood of Soviet arms into Iran and that Iran has "considerable weapons," a small quantity of them Russian weapons purchased during the shah's reign. After stating that Iran has not obtained any new weapons from any source, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said his country does get some ammunition from Western and Eastern sources, mainly from small countries on free markets, and that apart from this Iran has no other link with the Russians. However, he went on to say that unlike the West, the USSR does not create any trouble for Iran and "we may have increased the quantity of materials we used to receive from them. We do make use of Soviet routes to a great extent in order to import some of our materials from the West."

IRNA reported that Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad Azizi and Soviet Ambassador to Iran Vinogradov held a 2-hour meeting in the former's office. In response to the envoy's warning about increasing U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, Azizi stressed the need to disarm the United States of any pretexts for expansion of its military and political influence in the region and reiterated Iran's policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and of not providing such pretexts, adding that "we expect you and all others to follow the same policy."

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation -- In the Gulf war, Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces captured 80 sq km of territory south of the Neysan and Karkheh Rivers. The radio also reported continued shelling along the other battlefronts, with Iranian artillery inflicting personnel and material losses on the Iraqis. In another development, IRNA reported that the commander of the Iranian Navy, Captain Afzali, strongly denied Iraqi allegations that the northern parts of the Persian Gulf up to the Khur Musa Canal were mined.

For its part the Iraqi General Command, in communiques broadcast by INA, said its forces continued to inflict losses on Iranian troops and its air force hit targets in southern Iran. Citing an official Iraqi spokesman, INA also reported that Iraq proposed to make arrangements to permit Iraqi and Iranian POW's to be visited by their families. The spokesman described the visits, to be supervised by an international organization, as a humanitarian gesture to the families of both sides.

Mediation Rejection, Denials -- Rhetorically asking who requested the Damascus rulers to play the role of mediator and terming "really strange and extremely surprising" Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam's announcement during his recent tour of Persian Gulf countries that Syria has ceased to play that role, an article in the Baghdad newspaper ATH-THAWRAH reported by INA stressed that Iraq has not agreed and will not agree to any mediation in which the Syrian regime directly or indirectly takes part and has never seen what role could be played by this deviant regime that runs after the mirage of capitulatory U.S. solutions. AFP reported that an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman denied a Turkish newspaper report that the Iranian industry minister has welcomed Turkey's mediation in the Gulf war. Citing the ministry spokesman, Tehran radio said that the minister strongly rebutted this rumor and that such reports are given prominence by imperialist news agencies to weaken the morale of Iran's combatants. Questioned by Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on whether there is a Kuwaiti-Syrian-Palestinian mediation effort to end the war, Palestine National Council Vice Chairman and Fatah Central Committee member Salim az-Za'nun responded that there is none per se and that Yasir 'Arafat has emphasized to UN envoy Olof Palme that he continue to mediate.

## Sudan

Although Tripoli radio reported that President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri had been shot in Khartoum on 15 January during a series of disturbances in the city, Omdurman radio said the Sudanese leader addressed a meeting of high-level officials on 17 January. Cairo radio earlier reported that a spokesman for Sudan's presidential palace had denied the Libyan allegations, calling them "a vicious attempt to create tension in Sudan."

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

*Middle East and Africa*

*Vol V No 011* *18 January 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat: Haig, Israelis Plan Lebanon Attack [VOP] A 1
VOP Comments Further on Haig Visit to Region A 1
PNC Chairman on Current Arab, Palestinian Issues A 2
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAR 9 Jan]
WAFA, ADN Sign Cooperation Agreement in Beirut [VOP] A 4
Briefs: Arab Loan to Morocco A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister Interviewed on Sabotage Plot C 1
[AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ 14 Jan]
U.S. Senator Percy Visits, Talks With Officials C 6

KUWAIT

Minister Makes 'Surprise' Visit to Iraq C 6
Returns With Message C 6
Premier Views Africa Tour, UN Action on Israel C 7

OMAN

U.S. Senator Percy Concludes 4-Day Visit C 7

QATAR

U.S. Senator Arrives From Abu Dhabi 17 Jan [WAKH] C 8
Talks With Amir [WAKH]
Meets Oil Minister, Departs C 8

SAUDI ARABIA

First F-15 Fighter Planes Arrive as Scheduled C 8

UAE

U.S. Senator Percy Arrives in Abu Dhabi 15 Jan C 9
Meets President's Emissary [QNA] C 9
Leaves for Bahrain [WAKH] C 9

PDRY

Foreign Minister Comments on Unity, Other Topics C 9
[Paris LE MONDE 7 Jan]

EGYPT

'Ali Says Treaty Clear on Tiran Strait Issue D 1
'Ali Confers With Chief Autonomy Negotiator D 1
MENA Previews Talks D 1
Talks Resume D 2
Commentary Reaffirms Palestinian Rights D 3
Cairo Commentator Views Haig's Middle East Trip D 4
Mubarak Moves Toward Renewed Soviet Relations D 4
[Dubayy AL-BAYAN 17 Jan]

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communiques E 1
No 584 E 1
No 585 E 1
No 586 E 2
No 587 E 3
Exchange of Visits by POW's Families Proposed E 4
King Husayn Holds Talks on 2-Day Visit E 4
Arrives 16 Jan E 4
Joint Talks Begin E 4
Husayn Winds Up Visit E 5
Vice President Ma'ruf Leaves for Vietnam E 5

LEBANON

Butrus Meets Arab League Official for Talks G 1
Arab Followup Committee Meeting Postponed G 1
Syrian, Saudi, Kuwaiti Officials Begin Visits G 1
Reportage on Foreign Minister Khaddam's Visit G 1
Khaddam Will Brief Sarkis G 1
Khaddam's Shtawrah Statement G 2
Minister Concludes Talks G 2
Al-Wazzan Makes Statement G 4
AN-NAHAR Urges Strategic Cooperation With USSR [13 Jan] G 5
Soviet Delegation Tours Embattled Sourthern Areas G 6
[Beirut AN-NAHAR 14 Jan]
Gunmen Steal West German Diplomat's Car G 6

SYRIA

Khaddam Returns Home From USSR, Lebanon H 1
Khaddam Briefs Al-Asad H 1
Radio Commentary H 1
CPSU Delegation Arrives on Visit From Amman H 2

ISRAEL

Radio: Mitterrand Visit Delayed Until March I 1
No Cabinet Decision on MFO Participation I 1
Begin's Office Affirms Adherence to Peace Treaty I 1
Haig Visit Makes 'Big Improvement' in Relations I 1
Haig, Shamir Hold Joint News Conference I 2
Shamir on Haig Visit, Sinai Withdrawal I 4
LE POINT: Shamir Doubts Future of Peace [AFP] I 6
Yosef Burg Meets Haig, Makes Statement I 6
Further Details I 7
Sharon on Haig's Visit, Relations With Egypt I 7
Egyptian Prime Minister on Relations With Israel I 9
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 15 Jan]

Defense Minister Sharon Arrives in Cairo I 13
To Discuss Rafah [POST 18 Jan] I 13
Egypt's Ali on Payment for Sinai Facilities I 14
[HA'ARETZ 18 Jan]
Briefs: West Bank Appointments; Shekel Exchange I 15
Rates; Bank Interest Rates

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Cables OAU's Moi on Chad Situation Q 1
Lebanese, Egyptian Party Officials Arrive Q 1
Bendjedid Receptions Q 2

LIBYA

Tripoli Reports Numayri Shot, Conflict in Sudan Q 2
JANA: 'Civil Mutiny' Q 2
AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI: U.S. Behind Sudan Coup Q 3
Esso-National Oil Establishment Agreement Q 3
Official Urges Militarization of Oil Sector Q 4
Iranian Oil Delegation Ends Visit 13 Jan Q 4

SUDAN

Officials Deny Reports of Numayri Shooting Q 4
Foreign Minister [WAKH] Q 4
Presidential Spokesman [Cairo] Q 5
President Numayri Presides Over 17 Jan Meeting Q 5
Damascus Says Southern Council Official Killed Q 6
SUNA Cites Appearances Q 6
Numayri Comments on Opposition Leader Al-Hindi Q 6

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

SWAPO Leader Briefs Moi on Namibian Situation R 1
$1 Million Aid Pledged R 1
Nujoma on U.S. 'Duplicity' R 1
16 Jan Departure R 2
Moi Discusses Chad With Nigerian Foreign Minister R 2

UGANDA

Opposition Party Official Reportedly Arrested [Nairobi] R 2

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Country's Involvement in Ghana Coup Denied [AFP] T 1

GHANA

Atim on Formation of National Defense Committees T 1
Rawlings Says 'Be Ready To Make Sacrifices' T 4
Accra Papers Examine Problems Facing PNDC T 5
PIONEER Warns Against Imported Theories T 7

LIBERIA

Justice Minister Suspends Deputy Police Director T 7

NIGERIA

Communique Issuedon Shagari-Ahidjo Talks T 7

TOGO

President Eyadema Views Achievements, Goals T 8

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Reports Airspace Violations by RSA Planes U 1

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Announces Party, Government Reshuffle U 1
Briefs: Cholera Outbreaks U 2

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Cites Merger Plans for ZANU-PF, ZAPU-PF U 2

'ARAFAT: HAIG, ISRAELIS PLAN LEBANON ATTACK

NC160639 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, has stated that the meeting between Alexander Haig and Zionist military officials, who were carrying maps of southern Lebanon, is aimed at launching a major military operation against steadfast southern Lebanon. We in the joint forces tell them that their luck will be the same as in the 8-day and 15-day wars. This was contained in a short speech Brother Abu 'Ammar made in the celebrations held yesterday by the student federation of the Arab University of Beirut in the 64th birth anniversary of leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

Attending the celebrations were Brothers Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee members and representatives of the Nasirite organizations, the Lebanese National Movement, the Arab Army of Lebanon and the League of Egypt of Arabism.

VOP COMMENTS FURTHER ON HAIG VISIT TO REGION

JN152036 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1805 GMT 15 Jan 82

[From "With the Events" Program]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is trying to make Egypt and Israel reach a declaration of principles on autonomy before the April deadline for Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. The Egyptians says that they are not prepared to deviate from the provisions of the Camp David accords on this matter, provisions which they consider a major step toward the achievement of self-determination. On the other hand, the Israelis say they are not prepared to make any concession outside the general outlines of their concept of autonomy, namely, autonomy for population rather than territory and semi-autonomous administration rather than full government. The Israelis have also announced that they have submitted an integrated plan to Haig defining the limits of the Israeli position. They are asking Haig to negotiate on the basis of this plan.

The new aspect that has emerged during Haig's visit to Egypt and Israel is the idea of expanding negotiations and dispatching an envoy to Jordan for this purpose. Although this idea had existed in theory, there are now plans to put it into action.

If we consider the matter deeply and objectively in light of previous experiences, we will find ample evidence to make us believe that the current U.S. efforts to achieve progress on autonomy are bound to fail. Foremost of this evidence is the stand of the Palestinians, who are the main factor with the final say on the matter. The single integrated Palestinian stand is becoming more solid with its rejection of and resistance to autonomy under any formula and any amendments which might be introduced to such a formula.

The Palestinians cannot be deceived by the reportedly deep differences between the Egyptian and the Israelis on autonomy. Even is such differences are real they would not, in our opinion, be so significant that we could consider the Egyptian views as close to minimum Palestinian demands. No matter how intransigent they sound, the Egyptians are still working on the basis of the Camp David framework, which is rejected in the first place.

Therefore, the Palestinian stand on the question of autonomy is firm, strong, decisive and aware of all formulas and any amendments that might be proposed. The integrated Palestinian popular and official stand on the local and international level calls for struggle to establish an independent state. We will not accept anything short of that under any circumstances. The actual trend of events confirms the possibility of achieving this national aim.

PNC CHAIRMAN ON CURRENT ARAB, PALESTINIAN ISSUES

PM121031 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Jan 82 p 3

[Interview granted by Palestine National Council (PNC) Chairman Khalid al-Fahum to Muhammad Ma'ruf ash-Shibani and Wahib Muhammad Ghurab in Damascus -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The PLO Central Council recently held an important meeting in Damascus. Could you throw light on its results?

[Answer] The Central Council is the link between the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestine National Council [PNC]. It includes all the leaders of the Palestinian organizations and representatives of popular unions and of the Palestinians abroad such as those in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

At the recent council meeting we discussed the past activities of the PLO Executive Committee under Brother Yasir 'Arafat in 'Arafat's visits to China, the DPRK, Japan, the Soviet Union, Greece and Romania. They were very important visits that resulted in new support for the Palestinian struggle.

We also discussed the Palestinian and Arab situation in the post-As-Sadat era and after the Fes summit. We also discussed strengthening inter-Palestinian relations.

As I said, we discussed the post-As-Sadat era and confirmed that Egypt is a basic part of the Arab nation and that our people in Egypt have made many sacrifices. We are confident th at these people will correct the deviation caused by As-Sadat, by which I mean Camp David and its policy which took Egypt out of the Arab camp. Egypt is not small; it is big. Its actions, whether right or wrong, have a great impact. We need Egypt and Egypt needs us. It must return to the Arab ranks and repudiate Camp David.

With regard to the stage after the Fes summit, it has been reaffirmed that any solution proposed for the Palestine problem must be consistent with the PNC resolutions. No Palestinian official has the right to accept resolutions contrary to, or opposed by the PNC resolutions.

[Question] You have referred to the need for Egypt's return to the Arab fold. Do you see that As-Sadat's death will facilitate this?

[Answer] We in the PLO do not deal with individuals. As-Sadat's policy was not only rejected by the Palestinian people, it was rejected by all the Arabs. Now Mubarak is there and we hope he will change the previous policy. But should he continue to deal with the enemy in accordance with Camp David then our relations with him will remain the same as they were with As-Sadat.

[Question] You have referred to Mr 'Arafat's visit to Greece which resulted in diplomatic status for the PLO office there, which is a good political achievement considering that Greece is a West European state. You also referred to his visit to Moscow which resulted in the same thing. Don't you think that the Soviet Union was very late in granting diplomatic status to the PLO office considering that it has been the ally of the Arabs for 30 years?

[Answer] We as the PLO began our official relations with the Soviet Union in 1969. The Soviet Union then gave good support to the PLO. Our relations developed gradually and we opened an office there in 1975. Therefore, Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir Arafat's] visit has raised the level of representation by 100 percent. In other words, the Soviet Union has begun dealing with the PLO as a government. Have the Soviets been late in taking this step? We have wished from the beginning that our relations with them be at the highest level, but we are not upset by this delay. We hope the rest of the socialist countries will follow Moscow's example in this regard.

[Question] What is your opinion on the Saudi peace plan which was put on the Arab summit agenda?

[Answer] First, I would like to affirm that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has stood on the side of the Palestinian people and their struggle against Zionist invasion. We have often heard about and felt the support that late King 'Abd al-'Aziz gave the Palestinians. This support continued during the rule of late King Faysal and is continuing during the era of King Khalid and Amir Fahd. We must bear this fact in mind. Our relations with Saudi Arabia are excellent. It gave us the financial support decided at the Rabat and Baghdad summits and never failed to give us any kind of support. Amir Fahd, who submitted the eight-point plan in good faith and out of sincerity for the Arab nation's interests, appreciates our stand. The PNC has the power to discuss these points and to make a decision on them. The council will meet in April and I do not rule out the possibility that the matter will be discussed then.

Of course, when Amir Fahd talks about Israeli withdrawal from the Arab occupied territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, I cannot tell him: No, we must first go to the PNC in order to make a decision.

[Question] When Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz submitted the Saudi peace plan the majority of the Arab countries welcomed it while certain other parties expressed doubts about it. Do you, as PNC chairman and as someone involved in the basic problem (the Palestine problem), have any doubts about Saudi Arabia's attitude toward you or toward the Arab nation?

[Answer] I hope that our stand is clear. We say that Saudi Arabia is a leading Arab country and we cannot have any doubts at all about Amir Fahd or the brother Saudi officials. I have already said that all the Saudi kings have played historical and major roles in supporting the Palestinian people.

We have no doubt whatsoever about the kingdom's intentions. I hope our discussion with Saudi Arabia regarding the plan will not be construed as ingratitude, although "gratitude" is a term the Saudi brothers do not like to use because they insist that what they offer is a duty. Therefore, I would say we have no reservations about Saudi Arabia's stand because we are fully confident that it stands with us.

[Question] There, you do no object to proposing a political option in an attempt to solve the problem provided that the return of the occupied territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state is taken into consideration.

[Answer] In relation to the Palestine problem, Saudi Arabia is not the United States or Russia. Saudi Arabia is directly involved in the problem. How can we, therefore, object to a stand that it takes? But we prefer to have Arab approval of whatever political stand Saudi Arabia may adopt.

[Question] How do you evaluate Palestinian relations today with Iran -- relations that began close and grew very cool.

[Answer] We in the PLO were very happy when the shah left Iran because we considered him biased in favor of Israel and hostile to the Arab nation. When the present regime took over we cooperated with it to the maximum because it stopped cooperation with Israel.

Now there is certain coolness in our relations as a result of Iranian interpretation of a meeting that took place between one of the Palestinian officials and Bani-sadr and Rajavi in Paris. The tension increased when the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Rafsanjani, said that his country receives arms from Israel in payment for the oil which the shah gave to Israel. The PLO cannot look at such things with any satisfaction. In my view there must be a joint effort to explain these things and to repair the damage because we believe that it is better to have Iran on our side. It is also better to end its war with Iraq because it is exhausting both peoples and both countries.

## WAFA, ADN SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN BEIRUT

JN161810 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Beirut -- The Palestinian news agency WAFA and the GDR news agency ADN signed a 2-year cooperation agreement at WAFA headquarters last night. The agreement was signed on the GDR side by Guenter Poetschke, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and ADN general director; and on the Palestinian side by WAFA Director General Ziyad 'Abd al-Fattah. The signing of the agreement was attended by GDR Ambassador to Lebanon Bruno Sedlaczek; Faird Ayar, secretary general of the Arab News Agencies Federation; and Brother Abu Ja'far, director of the PLO Political Department.

In addition to exchanging news, photographs and information, the agreement stipulates technical and technological assistance offered by ADN in the field of training.

Comrade Poetschke is in Lebanon at the invitation of WAFA and the Arab News Agencies Federation. He has met with the Lebanese prime minister; the Lebanese information minister; and Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement. He also met with the officials of the Lebanese Communist Party. Early this morning, Comrade Poetschke visited the southern Lebanese and met with the commander of the joint forces in the south Brother al-Haj Isma'il. The meeting was attended by Da'ud Abu al-Hakam, Fatah Revolutionary Council member. He also visited Arnun, An-Nabatiyah and Tyre, and a number of military bases and met with fighters.

## BRIEFS

ARAB LOAN TO MOROCCO -- The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development has signed a loan agreement with the Moroccan Government. Under this agreement, the fund will loan 7.5 million Kuwaiti dinars to the Moroccan Government to aid in the financing of the (Al-Hawz al-Awsat) project in Morocco. The loan will be paid over a period of 18 years, which includes a 5-year grace period, at an annual interest rate of six percent. [Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 15 Jan 82 p 9 GF]

## BAHRAIN

### PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON SABOTAGE PLOT

GF131937 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1850 GMT 13 Jan 82

["Text" of interview with Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah carried in the 14 January 1982 AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ]

[Text] Manama, 13 Jan (WAKH) -- Question: How do you view the sabotage conspiracy and its influence on progress and development in Bahrain?

Answer: Undoubtedly, the conspiracy was aimed at spreading unrest and creating problems in our country. However, with the help of God, we were able to thwart the plot before any of the plans were implemented. If, God forbid, any of the plans of this conspiracy had been implemented, Bahrain could have been subjected to a shock no one believed could occur in Bahrain. In fact, when the conspiracy was discovered, no one believed that such an action could take place in Bahrain because we wish others nothing but good and show no hostility toward anyone, states or ministates. We have offered cooperation for construction. We pursued this path for a very long time -- before and after oil and before and after independence.

We have achieved progress that is felt by everyone because we enjoy the feeling of one family and one home. Everyone, praise be to God, enjoys the feeling of one family, the feeling of security and stability. However, we know that we are a target, particularly at this time. We also know that under certain circumstances man has to take precautions. Despite this, what happened is still unbelievable. Hence, after discovering the plot, it was natural to take certain security precautions and undertake investigations inside and outside the country.

Citizens here feel that what was plotted is abnormal, something that could not happen in this country. However, since it did happen, I say that almighty God enabled us to foil the conspiracy. Such a thing would naturally motivate us to be on the alert in order to avoid such events in the future. On the other hand, we don't rule out the possibility that whoever committed such an evil act might try once more. Thus we warn everyone to be on the alert from now on. This is not the responsibility of Bahrainis alone but of everyone who has come to Bahrain to work in this country, which has opened its doors to those who want to work in security and stability.

Certain circumstances that prevail in other countries produce external effects which in turn make these countries export their problems and unrest to stable countries in the same region.

As far as your question is concerned, I say that the operation that was plotted was limited to the group that was arrested. What has happened can in no way halt our march forward and will not sever the relations of the one family that prevails in our country. Neither will it influence our march toward progress, what happened was limited, and praise be to God, it came from outside. It was motivated by malicious people. A group of deceived people were made to carry it out although they had no interest whatever in it. Their mission was to spread terror and cause disagreement between one person and his brother. This, we can never accept. No one in this country will accept it.

Question: With your knowledge of the interrogation, do you think there is a base supporting the sabotage network? How big is the base, in your opinion, and how should it be dealt with in the future?

Answer: If there is a base for this network, unfortunately it is in Iran, where training is taking place and where instructions are given. I say this on the basis of the confessions by the network's members who were arrested. We believe that a number of individuals in the Gulf area are still training in Iran. We were aware more than a year ago that military training of young men from the Gulf states was taking place in Iran. This training is taking place in camps supervised by experts who train these young men in sabotage and demolition operations. These are the main bases of the sabotage groups that exist only in Iran and not any other country.

Our confirmed information indicates that the sabotage gang received training in Iran. We have advised the competent authorities in the Gulf countries to take precautions and we have also informed parties that have connections with Iran. We said such acts do not serve anyone's interests. They serve the interests of the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nation. Therefore, if such acts which everyone agrees do not serve anyone except the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations are practiced in Iran, then we understand who is serving the interests of the enemies of the Arab nation.

Question: Iran's involvement with the plotters is an established fact. Do you think this involvement was on the level on the state, the revolution or by individuals in the Iranian revolution?

Answer: The involvement occurred because the military training of groups of Gulf nationals in Iran took place with the knowledge of officials in Iran. Iranian officials did not try to deny that such training took place in Iran, because this training is taking place with their knowledge. And then there are the hostile radios directed against the Gulf countries, including Bahrain. These radios come from Iran. Radios in Iran are not owned by individuals and are not under the control of individuals. They are government radios directed against the Gulf countries, one of which is Bahrain. Hence if such acts come from Iran, Iranian officials are aware of them

Question: To what extent can the Iranian regime affect, one way or another, the countries of the region?

Answer: In fact, instability in Iran or in any other Gulf country has its passive effects. If instability in any Gulf country lasts very long, bigger hands will interfere and people will get used to the instability and irresponsibility. In that case the proverb "Let what betakes me betake my enemies" can apply. The effects that the instability in Iran would produce should make us as circumspect as possible. However, no matter what security measures we take, it is possible that some gaps may be left unfilled. For instance, many Iranians are still coming into the Gulf countries to work, settle and live. We in the Gulf countries, have gotten used to being tolerant with the Iranians who come from the coast and elsewhere to work in our countries. But today we should be careful and determine whether a person comes to the country under instructions or for work.

Our country is open to the many who want to work. But we should be careful. And I think we should be strict with the entry problem. We should permit entry to those who benefit the country and deny entry to those who do not.

Question: Iraq has called on the Arab states to sever relations with Iran. What is your opinion and can this be applied to the states that support Iran?

Answer: Iraq's call stems from the present situation. Iraq is a brave country that calls things as they are. I respect this policy by the brothers in Iraq. However, I see that we have a Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] and I have great hope that the council will adopt the necessary measures against any country that harms any of the Arab Gulf states whether by severing relations or any other measure.

I have great hope that the GCC will adopt a decisive stand against whoever attempts to intervene in our affairs. If the decisions is unanimous, its effects will be greater. For example, if Bahrain were to adopt measures against any saboteurs or aggressors, these measures would be insufficient if the decision were not unanimous.

Iraq's call for severing relations with Iran is justified. Every state has the right to sever relations with another if it sees that the situation necessitates such action until the situation changes. Anyway, severing relations among states is not new. Such steps occur very frequently. When the interests of a country necessitate severing relations, this country's regime must have enough courage to sever relations. If anyone tries to harm us or intervene in our affairs, it is not possible to hope to have good relations with him.

Today we are an independent country, priase be to God. When we declared our independence, we left the era of colonialism in a dignified manner despite attempts by colonialism to create problems for us. Bahrain left the stage of foreign presence in an honorable manner. Our relations with Britain continued and we have gained a lot by virtue of the manner in which we dealt with Britain when it left Bahrain.

Now we are in a position to define and decide what achieves our interests and what does not. Today we are independent in decision.

Question: Danger is present. Your highness spoke about the GCC and there are bilateral security agreements signed between some of the council's states. Do you believe these agreements are sufficient to prevent the danger or that there should be a united agreement on the level of the GCC?

Answer: These security agreements should have been signed before anything took place. These agreements were the topic of discussion among officials of the region's states. The delay was caused by the wording of some articles, because circumstances differ from one country to another. For example, some issues are different for Bahrain because it is an island, so some articles needed different wording.

As I have said, these agreements should have been signed long ago. However, after what happened the signing of the security agreement with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was timely. We believe that standing side by side emphasizes the degree of coordination between us on security issued and other matters. For this reason, I say that I have great hope for the GCC. A security agreement will be signed among the GCC member states in one form or another. This matter was discussed before and thus I would say there is nothing new in it.

Question: Following the recent events, and after it has become clear that the region is exposed to problems, whether from Iran or elsewhere, will you call for bypassing the phase of coordination to a more developed and advanced phase where some sort of a federation or confederation is established?

Answer: I agree that we should promptly reach an agreement that will maintain stability in the region as a whole and not as individual countries because we consider ourselves one country. Therefore, we should promptly take any step that relieves everyone and makes everyone feel attached to the others.

As I said before, I am optimistic about the GCC and its role of bolstering coordination among us, but certain circumstances compel us to hasten things because time is slipping away fast and the routine is known. We should not follow the routine in some matters. We should rather make prompt decisions and act on major problems such as security. Moreover, in my opinion -- and I must say it -- there are certain matters that should be decided by the group, such as our international relations.

This is a matter that we should evaluate as a group and on the basis of our interests because there is no friendship between superpowers today; there are only interests. Therefore, if the relations of the superpowers are based on interests in the region, we should evaluate our relations with these powers on that basis.

Question: Let's return to the saboteurs issue. There is an inclination toward trying them in public. Do you think a public trial would be better to inform the local and international public of the details of the conspiracy and of Iran's role in it?

Answer: First, it is known that the group is subversive. Second, the group came from Iran and was under the instructions of groups in Iran. The Interior Ministry has concluded interrogation of them and their confessions are being recorded before the investigation magistrate and will be ready in a few days. Afterward, measures will be taken for their trial.

Regarding a public trial in order to inform public opinion or a secret trial, in my opinion there is only one main subject that should be considered -- security -- because any dossier will be recorded, whether in the press or in some other way.

In general, the issue of a public or a secret trial is being studied now for reasons in the interest of everyone, no doubt. If the public welfare requires a public trial, so be it. As I said before, I believe that security is the basic issue in this country. Should there be good reason for a public trial of this group, then it will be so. In general, I cannot decide on this matter before the confessions of the accused are recorded.

Question: A so-called Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain is active in Beirut and Iran. Have the Bahraini security authorities any information on the size of this front and its activities, whether in Bahrain or abroad?

Answer: It is regretable that such fronts exist, whether these fronts are with or against the Arab countries. Would that such fronts confront the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nation instead of their aiming at toppling Arab regimes and further impeding the Arab nation.

With regard to the front which calls itself the Islamic Front, we have full knowledge and we are completely aware of its members. We also know that it is fully supported by Iran. There are those who follow Iran in Beirut and other places. We also know that a large number of the front's members are in Iran. There is no agreement between us and Iran on the extradition of anyone, although they know who the front's members are. There are also some members in Lebanon, perhaps because of the situation prevailing in that country.

Concerning the origin and formation of this front, it is no secret that a man was deported from Bahrain [Hadi Modaressi]. During his presence in Bahrain, this man used to work against the interests of Bahrain and against its regime. Whenever we tried to say this man was no good, it was said that he was a man of religion, that he was pious and that he wanted to live because he was exiled from his motherland and two Arab Gulf states. He came to Bahrain to work and settle. But when the situation in Iran changed we found that this person was working to create discrimination and sectarianism among the citizens. This should be clear for all. This person was a real threat to our society, which shelters all citizens in the spirit of the one family in which there is no difference between a Sunni and a Shi'ite.

This person -- and I say it frankly and without any desire to exaggerate -- worked on instructions on how to differentiate between a Muslim and his Muslim brother. Although many people may not know about the activity of this person, he held a non-Bahraini passport.

When activity -- which was harmful to our society, national unity and Islamic brotherhood -- was discovered, we declared him person non grata and deported him from Bahrain. He then went to the UAE where he carried passport from one of the emirates. He began to carry out activities very rapidly in the UAE and was then deported to Iran. His main objective is to work against the Gulf states which sheltered once him. In Iran he was given the green light to work against the Gulf states. Because he made his headquarters in Bahrain where he lived for a long time and became acquainted with many individuals, he formed the so-called Islamic Front. He then began to spread his poison through the Iranian radio. He was given full authority to act as an official.

For these reasons, I see that this front and those like it represent a great danger to the Arab states. There is no doubt that the states which shelter criminals who claim to belong to organizations or fronts serve the interests of our enemies. Some of these states want to preoccupy their peoples with external issues that are not related to their internal problems and daily affairs.

This method is well known. It is used by some regimes to distract their peoples with external issued in order to be able to implement their plans. Then, these regimes set themselves in position to liquidate the fronts or organizations that used to work for them. In many states a regime often begins and ends with the liquidation of the fronts that worked for it after they rendered their services.

Question: Do you have more to add?

Answer: I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to the security men who, thanks to their consciousness, loyalty to their homeland and anxiousness to secure the safety and security of the citizens, were able to thwart the conspiracy and prevent the plotters from implementing their evil plans. The role of the security men deserves full gratitude and appreciation.

I would also like to thank all the citiznes, young and old, men and women, for their honorable stand on what happened. The Bahraini citizen has proved himself anxious to maintain unity and the one-family spirit in this homeland no matter what happens. I appreciate this honorable stand, which is not unusual for Bahrain and the Bahraini citizen.

I would like to say that the Bahraini citizen is known for wishing good for others and not for extending subversion to them. This stems from the origin and Arabism of the Bahraini people. The Bahraini people adopted a very well known honorable stand when the shah demanded the annexation of Bahrain. Today, the Bahraini people stand against the sabotage attempt and the sabotage gang in an honorable stand. I am proud of that spirit and of the one-family feeling that prevails among this people.

I want to emphasize that what has happened will not hinder our course or obstruct our aspirations for good and stability in this country. What happened will make us more persistent in the march toward progress and in adhering to one another. It will also make us aware all the time. God willing, Bahrain will advance toward development and progress under the leadership of his highness the amir and the Bahraini people will see that they are in the vanguard, on the Gulf, Arab and international levels.

U.S. SENATOR PERCY VISITS, TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

GF171927 Manama Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the delegation accompanying him, left for Kuwait this evening after a 2-day visit to Bahrain as part of a tour of a number of countries in the region. In a predeparture statement to GULF NEWS AGENCY, U.S. Senator Charles Percy expressed satisfaction over his talks with Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isan ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah and other Bahraini officials.

Senator Percy said his talks with the amir and the prime minister dealt with issues of mutual interest, on which the two countries share the same view for achieving peace in the Middle East and the world.

The senator praised the Gulf Cooperation Council's role in establishing peace in the region through practical and modern steps. He praised the steps the Bahraini Government has taken against the sabotage plot aimed at Bahrain's security and stability. He said Bahrain has recently proven its steadfastness against subversion and has succeeded in staving off this danger and in maintaining the prosperity and progress that the Bahraini people enjoy. The U.S. senator congratulated the GCC countries on the steps they have taken to counter threats to the region.

Referring to his talks with his highness the prime minister, he said he benefited from the prime minister's experience and his analysis of the situation in the region, the sources of danger in the world and Bahrain's position on them. He said his highness' frankness and farsightedness greatly helped him form a clear picture of the powers that are working in this region, which is vital to the world. He affirmed that his talks in Bahrain will have fruitful and constructive results in the economic, trade and industrial fields of cooperation between Bahrain and the United States.

## KUWAIT

MINISTER MAKES 'SURPRISE' VISIT TO IRAQ

LD160820 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Kwait, 16 Jan (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn today left Kuwait for Baghdad on a short surprise visit. It has been officially announced here that 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn is carrying a message from the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in connection with the development of the Arab situation.

No further details of this message have been revealed, although it is believed that it is within the framework of attempts being made to end the 16-month war between Iraq and Iran.

Returns With Message

LD161400 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1344 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jan (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn has returned to Kuwait following a very brief visit to Baghdad during which he conveyed a message from Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

He said in a statement on his return that the visit was within the framework of an exchange of views and consultation on Arab issues on common interest and within the framework of bilateral cooperation. He added that he is carrying a reply from President Saddam Husayn regarding the issues which were discussed.

PREMIER VIEWS AFRICA TOUR, UN ACTION ON ISRAEL

LD171622 Kuwait KUNA in English 1505 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Jan (KUNA) -- The tour of H.H. the crown prince and premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as'Sabah in North African Arab states late last month aimed to ease Arab tension, State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said Sunday.

He added that his highness and the accompanying delegation felt a genuine desire by officials of these countries to overcome side differences and concentrate on basic issues.

Kuwait and other sisterly countries will follow up all issues discussed during the tour, Husayn said.

Follow-up committees were formed to review economic relations which were particularly emphasised during the talks.

The minister expressed appreciation to the warm welcome extended to H.H. the crown prince and the delegation accompanying him.

In reply to a question on American pressures in the Security Council to avoid passing a resolution condemning and punishing Israel for annexing the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, the minister said that the American stance was expected particularly in such clear cases as annexing of occupied territories and controlling others land by force.

He said that the world public opinion was expecting clear stands against Israel especially from the U.S.

Discussion will then concentrate on an acceptable formula for all parties "such a compromise is very difficult because any solution acceptable to the Arabs is rejected by America," the minister of state for cabinet affairs added.

The U.S. backing to Israel has now become clearer following the annexation of the occupied Golan Heights and bombing of Iraq's nuclear installations.

The minister stressed that any Arab action should be initiated through Arab solidarity, at least in basic issues.

He expressed hope that the Arab foreign ministers' conference, when held, will adopt "resolutions acceptable to all."

OMAN

U.S. SENATOR PERCY CONCLUDES 4-DAY VISIT

LD151550 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] His Excellency Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, left the country this morning with his delegation after a 4-day visit to the sultanate, during which he was honored with an audience with His Majesty Sultan Qabus.

He also held talks with his senior officials of the sultanate on a number of international issues of common interest, including the situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations between the sultanate and the United States.

The U.S. senator was seen off at the airport by His Excellency Ambassador Farid Mubarak al-Hinawi, head of the training and qualifying office of the Foreign Ministry, the U.S. ambassador to the sultanate and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

## QATAR

### U.S. SENATOR PERCY ARRIVES FROM ABU DHABI 16 JAN

GF161140 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1123 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Doha, 16 Jan (WAKH) -- Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, arrived in Doha from Abu Dhabi today on a visit to Qatar. The visit is part of the U.S. senator's tour of the region. Senator Percy has already visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt, Sudan and the UAE.

#### Talks With Amir

GF161309 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1224 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Doha, 16 Jan (WAKH) -- Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, today received Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, the heir apparent and minister of defense, and Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, were also present. Several topics were discussed during the meeting including the Middle East question and bilateral realtions.

During the meeting the amir urged U.S. officials to show greater understanding for the just Arab rights and particularly for the Palestinian question, which is the crux of the Middle East problem and of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

#### Meets Oil Minister, Departs

GF161656 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, the finance and oil minister, met in his office this evening with Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Charles Marthinsen, the U.S. ambassador in Doha, attended the meeting.

In a statement to the QATARI NEWS AGENCY, Senator Percy said the two sides discussed a number of energy issues and the means of economizing energy consumption. He said they also exchanged views on oil prices. He lauded the steps Qatar is currently taking to develop its energy resources.

Senator Percy later left for Manama. He was seen off at the airport by Muhammad ibn Hanad Al Khalifah, head of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry; Hasan 'Abdallah Diyab from the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry; and the U.S. ambassador in Doha.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### FIRST F-15 FIGHTER PLANES ARRIVE AS SCHEDULED

LD161202 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] An authorized source at the Saudi Ministry of Defense and Aviation has stated that within the framework of the ministry's policy of strengthening the defense of the homeland, and in accordance with the agreement concluded between the governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United States of America concerning the supply of a number of F-15 fighter planes to the Saudi Armed Forces, the first group of these planes arrived in the kingdom this morning on schedule. The planes were piloted by Saudi pilots.

The source added that these planes will take their place in the Saudi Air Force squadrons, and God willing, will help bolster the means of defending the homeland, which seeks peace and security, and will help increase the defense capabilities of the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces which act in accordance with the directives of the supreme commanders of the armed forces, the kind and his crown prince.

## UAE

### U.S. SENATOR PERCY ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI 15 JAN

GF151020 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Oman today on a short visit to the UAE as part of his tour of the region. Senator Percy was welcomed at the airport by Planning Minister Sa'id Ahmad al-Ghabbash and Patrick Nicholas Theros, U.S. charge d'affaires in the UAE.

#### Meets President's Emissary

GF151906 Doha QNA in Arabic 1825 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Jan (QNA) -- UAE President's representative Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi met this evening with Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who is currently visiting Abu Dhabi as part of his tour of the region's states.

It was reported that during their meeting Mr as-Suwaydi explained to the U.S. official the situation in the Middle Est. He also asked the United States to understand the just Arab rights.

#### Leaves for Bahrain

GF150919 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0825 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Manama, 16 Jan (WAKH) -- Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, left Abu Dhabi for Bahrain today after a brief visit to the UAE that came within a tour of a number of Middle East countries. He was seen off by UAE Planning Minister Sa'id al-Ghabbash.

## PDRY

### FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON UNITY, OTHER TOPICS

LD131121 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 82 p 5

[Jean Gueyras "recent" interview in Paris with People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammau: "Unity Between the Two Yemens Is Not a Utopian Undertaking"]

[Text] A new cease-fire -- the fourth since the beginning of 1981 -- was recently agreed upon in Kuwait between the president of North Yemen, Col Ali Abdallah Salih, and Mr Sultan Omar, head of the Yemeni National Democratic Front [NDF] (North Yemeni opposition movement based in Aden) in order to end "forgotten civil war" which has been fought intermittently for over a year in the south of the Yemen Arab Republic (LE MONDE 18 November 1981).

The new agreement was in fact carefully prepared by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the principality, and was (signed) in the presence of the president of South Yemen, Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, whose regime is giving political and military assistance to the NDF troops. The cease-fire makes provision not only for the termination of hostilities but also the progressive demilitarization of the border region where the clashes are taking place, the setting up of a tripartite surveillance committee (North Yemen, South Yemen and the NDF) whose duty would be to follow the application of the various phases of the agreement and eventaully to get a "national dialogue" going once again, a dialogue designed to facilitate the NDF reinsertion into North Yemeni political life.

The first result of this new cease-fire agreement was that for the first time since he came to power in July 1978 President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih made an official visit to Aden. He was present at the 30 November ceremonies marking the 14th anniversary of the creation of South Yemen. The North Yemeni head of state had hitherto avoided returning the numerous visits of his colleague from the south -- five in 2 years -- to show his displeasure over the aid being given by the Aden authorities to the NDF partisans.

This contentious problem therefore seems to have been settled and the two Yemeni heads of state used their meeting in Aden to elaborate a series of new measures designed to accelerate the "process of unification" between the two Yemens that began in March 1979 with the Kuwait agreements which ended the "little border war" between the two countries. The new unified institutions include an inter-Yemeni higher council bringing together the two presidents, an inter-ministerial council and a permanent secretariat "with the goal of eliminating obstacles in the path of the desired unity."

On a recent stopover in Paris, where he had talks with his French colleague, Mr Claude Cheysson, the foreign minister of Democratic Yemen, Mr Salim Salih Muhammad, told us that, contrary to what was often suggested, "unity between the two parts of Yemen is not a utopian undertaking." The socialist regime of the north," he said, "does not include openly capitalist state structures just as that of the south does not include 100 percent socialist structures. A synthesis between the two systems therefore remains possible."

Referring to Aden's relations with Paris, Mr Salim Salih Muhammad did not conceal the existence of "points" on which the two capitals "diverged." "For our part," he said, "we are concerned by France's participation in the multinational force in Sinai which in our eyes constitutes effective participation in the Camp David agreements. In the same way, we would like France to move toward total recognition of the PLO and of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

Explaining his country's opposition to the Fahd plan, Mr Salim Salih Muhammad stated that "during the delicate and dangerous period that the Arab world is going through, threatened by the agressive plans of the Israelis and Americans, any peace initiative on the part of the Arabs runs the risk of looking like a sign of capitulation."

The Aden foreign minister did however express the certainty that his country's rejection of the Fahd plan would not alter the "good" relations that exist between Democratic Aden and Saudi Arabia. He also stated that the tripartite pact concluded last August between South Yemen, Ethiopia and Libya did not constitute a "factor of tension" in the region.

Mr Salim Salih Muhammad gave an assurance that all the "stories" about the existence of Soviet military bases in South Yemen are "fabricated by the CIA in order to distort the facts." "In any case," he said: "The Americans, whose satellites fly over South Yemeni territory six times a day, know the facts. We ask only to be put to the test. Our president has suggested several times that a summit conference be held bringing together the countries of the Gulf, the Arab Peninsula and the Horn of Africa in order to work out practical measures with a view to liquidating all foreign bases in the region. Let us be taken at our word."

'ALI SAYS TREATY CLEAR ON TIRAN STRAIT ISSUE

NC151656 Cairo MENA in English 1645 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy premier and foreign minister, confirmed today that the full Israeli withdrawal from Sinai on April 25 is not connected to any conditions and that Egypt commits itself only to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

In an exclusive interview with MENA, Hasan 'Ali pointed out that Tiran and Sanafir islands are subject to the provisions of the peace treaty as regards the zone (G) of Sinai, in which a civil police force will be stationed.

He added that arrangements concerning Tiran Strait are clarified in the Egytpian-Israeli peace treaty and subject to the checking of the UN forces or the Multinational peace keeping Force and Observers (MFO) as stated in the treaty.

'ALI CONFERS WITH CHIEF AUTONOMY NEGOTIATOR

NC172106 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1955 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jan (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met with Ambassador Tahir Shash, head of the Egyptian side in the tripartite Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. joint working committees on autonomy, to prepare for the fourth and final round of talks which will be held at Mena House in Al-Jizah 24-30 January.

It is known that these working committees are discussing a draft statement regarding the powers and jurisdictions of the autonomous authority in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They are also seeking to resolve differences on this issue, particularly points of disagreement between Egypt and Israel.

It has been learned that during the new round of meetings Egypt will again stick to the provisions of the Camp David accords regarding full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, particularly the reference to the nature of the autonomous authority as one that enjoys executive, judicial and legislative powers and includes also a permanent committee. This authority would be transitional. During that time preparations would be made for Palestinian self-determination.

It has also been learned that during this round the joint working committees will discuss security, defense, the status of settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and everything pertaining to the settlements, in accordance with the provisions of the Camp David accords.

It is known that Egypt has submitted a memorandum defining its positions on the issue of security, stating that this means security for all parties and not for Israel alone.

MENA Previews Talks

NC173146 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jan (MENA) -- Tomorrow morning at 1000 official talks will start at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry between Egypt and Israel concerning the final executive measures related to the handover of the remaining part of the Sinai to Egypt and the restoration of Egyptian sovereignty over every inch of the Sinai -- including the islands of Sanafir and Tiran.

In these talks, which will be the third session of the higher joint Egyptian-Israeli committee, the Egyptian side will be headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the Israeli side will be headed by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

During tomorrow's meeting, the two sides will discuss matters related to Egypt's taking over the remaining part of the Sinai, which will include establishments located in southern and northern Sinai. The talks will deal with setting up an Egyptian committee to make inspections there prior to Israel's withdrawal -- as was the case in southern Sinai. This will ensure an appropriate takeover of the various institutions and establishments in northern and southern Sinai, in accordance with the timetable drawn up for this purpose.

A principled agreement related to installations in southern Sinai will also be signed. These installations, which include the hotels in the area, are estimated to be worth $34 million.

A discussion will also be held on leaving gas and water networks intact as well as the four crossing points that will be established along the international Egyptian-Israeli border. These are: Rafah, Ra's an-Naqab, Tabah and Al-'Awja'.

Measures related to the redrawing of the international borders between Egypt and Israel and the reinstallation of the 100 markers along them will also be discussed. These are the same Egyptian borders that existed during the British Mandate in Palestine and that are indicated in the 1906 agreement. In this respect, the talks will deal with the last sector of the border to be deliniated in the south, which is about 1/2 kilometer in the Tabah area.

The joint Egyptian-Israeli delegation that visited the area had disagreements on this line.

The discussions will also deal with topics related to the normalization of relations between the two countries in the areas of tourism and technical cooperation. Egypt will raise once again the topic of Dayr as-Sultan, which Egypt and the Egyptian Coptic Church have repeatedly called for returning to the Egyptian Coptic Church following the Ethiopian monks' takeover of it following the 1967 war. The courts in Jerusalem have supported the Egyptian Coptic Church's request, but Israel has so far taken no steps to return the monastery to the Egyptian church. The same applies to lands belonging to the Egyptian Orthodoz Copts in east Jerusalem.

The talks related to the normalization of relations and bilateral relations will also include Egypt's new call for the release of Egyptians from the Sinai who are currently being detained in Israel's prisons.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali today told newsmen that during these talks Egypt will reaffirm its firm stand on the islands of Tiran and Sanafir -- which are an indivisable part of area "G" in the Sinai -- meaning that what applies to the Sinai applies to Sanafir and Tiran in accordance to the peace treaty.

He affirmed that Israel will withdraw from every inch of the Egyptian territories in the Sinai, including Sanafir andTiran, and that these areas will be restored to full Egyptian sovereignty and administration on 25 April.

The higher Egyptian-Israeli committee will continue its meetings tomorrow morning and evening and will hold its final session on Tuesday.

Talks Resume

NC181055 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The higher committee for turning over Sinai began meetings of its third session at the foreign ministry this morning. The Egyptian side was headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the Israeli side by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

During this session, the committee will discuss subjects related to the plan for the Israeli withdrawal from the remaining part of Sinai as well as results of the meetings held by the subcommittees. It will also appraise the subcommittees' work for the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

COMMENTARY REAFFIRMS PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

NC151452 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary]

[Text] During his discussions in Egypt and Israel, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig discovered how wide the gap is between the two countries on the Palestinian autonomy question and the nature of this autonomy. Egypt considers it a transitional period preceding the right to self-determination whereas Israel considers it merely administrative rule with limited powers.

It appears that the situation shocked Haig so much that he said he required several weeks before he could answer any question on whether he was optimistic over his mission.

This matter, however, has not shocked us. For more than 2 years we have been engaged in a fierce battle of talks with Israel to achieve the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. We are not rushing to arrive at a final agreement in this respect because the issue has intricate roots and dimensions to which effort and time must be devoted due to the nature of this question, the core of the conflict in the Middle East.

We are not rushing to achieve a quick solution to the Palestinian autonomy question, but neither will we give up our view on this question nor our firm position regarding legitimate Arab rights. The Israeli stance in this respect will not drive us from our stand. The Israeli stance is still based on Israel's concept of security, to which it has linked Israeli stands on other issues such as resettlement and land annexation. This will ultimately constitute a threat to Israel's own interests, the interests of its friends and to the question of peace in the area in general.

For example, the Israeli decision annexing the Golan has prompted Syria to seek recourse to the Soviet Union to obtain military aid and to consider the conclusion of a strategic alliance with the Soviet Union to counter the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

The Israeli action on the Golan prompted other Arab states to consider following Syria's steps. This will push the Arab-Israeli conflict to a state of undeclared war between the superpowers which, as we said, is against the interests of all parties, including Israel.

We believe that imposing a fait-accompli, such as Israel is seeking on the pretext of security, completely contradicts the method of subjecting all issues to negotiation, which is the sole method for overcoming the problem and eliminating the obstacles from the road to peace.

Egypt has affirmed to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig its keen desire to maintain the peace process and to continue the negotiations to reach a declaration of principles on the Palestinian autonomy.

According to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's evaluation of the results of Haig's discussions in Cairo, the only positive element is reflected in the U.S. interest in the autonomy talks and its commitment to its responsible positive role in this respect. What remains is for Haig to realize, when appraising his mission, the extent of the need to convince Israel that its seizure of territories here and there will not consolidate its security. What will consolidate its security -- in addition to U.S. and international guarantees -- is seeking to win the Arabs' trust in Israeli intentions toward them, preparing them to accept its presence among them and giving up its occupation of their land, because this is an option which Israel cannot defend forever. It is an invitation to war, not to peace.

CAIRO COMMENTATOR VIEWS HAIG'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

NC152030 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Ibrahim Wahbi commentary]

[Text] In light of the atmosphere prevailing in the Middle East, with the Arab states at the United Nations trying to prevent Israel from unlawfully annexing the Golan and with the USSR's talks with Syria aiming at concluding a strategic cooperation agreement -- in addition to their cooperation and friendship agreement -- in this gloomy atmosphere the United States should not allow new opportunities for Israel to attempt to exploit the U.S. stand.

Therefore, Alexander Haig's mission in the Middle East should prevent Israel from creating more gaps in the peace process, because the Soviet Union might benefit thereby. Unless the obstacles to peace are eliminated, the United States may find the situation more dangerous than in Poland -- a situation to which Washington is according first priority. Perhaps the situation created in the Middle East following the Israeli stand on the Golan, Lebanon and the West Bank has actually awakened the interest of U.S. policymakers. Hence, Secretary of State Alexander Haig was sent to the area to give momentum to the autonomy talks. Haig knows that this requires that Israel recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians in accordance with the Camp David Accords, acknowledge its noninterference in Lebanon's domestic affairs and acknowledge the illegitimacy of changing the status of the occupied territories or their annexation, as happened with the Golan. Israel should also realize that giving autonomy to the Palestinians leading to their right to self-determination is a right to be restored to them, not a land to be split from Israel to be given to the Palestinians.

If all the causes hindering the peace talks are eliminated, then security and stability will prevail in the area and the way to any foreign influence attempting to control it will be blocked. If the obstacles hindering the peace process are eliminated, then other parties will find an opportunity to join the peace talks.

MUBARAK MOVES TOWARD RENEWED SOVIET RELATIONS

GF181335 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 17 Jan 82 P 1

[Text] Cairo, AL-BAYAN -- The process of "normalizing" political and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt is taking place calmly. Ambassador Hasan 'Isa, who has been transferred to the Foreign Affairs Ministry after serving as an assistant to former Minister Mansur Hasan, is currently holding talks with the Soviet charge d'affaires to prepare for the return of a Soviet ambassador to Cairo and the appointment of an Egyptian ambassador in Moscow.

When the diplomatic talks began, AAPSO Chairman 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi visited Moscow to hold talks with Soviet officials on behalf of the organization.

It is known that 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi is one of those who are calling for the restoration of normal relations with the Soviet Union.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

No 584

JN141648 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jan (INA) -- Iraqi warplanes resumed their raids today against the Iranian enemy's positions and concentrations in the southern sector, scoring direct hits. Communique No 584 issued this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that all our planes returned safely to base. The communique put the enemy losses at 47 killed and 1 tank, 3 vehicles, 1 observation post and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

Communique No 584 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The soldiers of right and principles continue to strike at the racist Persian enemy in the operations theater, with the following results:

1. Known enemy losses:

A. Using various types of arms, one of our units pounded an enemy concentration in front of their positions in the Nowsud area, killing 19 and destroying 1 tank, 3 vehicles and 1 stockpile of hardware.
B. Thirteen were killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Abadan area.
C. Seven were killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
D. Four were killed in the Dezful area.
E. Three were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
F. One was killed in the Sare-e Pol-e Zahab area.
G. One observation post was destroyed in the Shush area.
H. Our warplanes resumed their raids today against enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the operations theater, scoring direct hits. All our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 47 killed and 1 tank, 3 vehicles, 1 observation post and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. It has been confirmed to us that the enemy losses in the Dezful area as a result of our armed forces' activities on 8 January 1982 were 25 killed and 2 observation posts destroyed in addition to the losses mentioned in our communique of that day.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Six martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One mortar damaged.

No 585

JN151600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jan (INA) -- The Iraqi forces killed 54 Persian enemy personnel and destroyed 3 guns, 2 vehicles, 1 excavator, 3 observation posts and 1 stockpile of hardware during their military operations yesterday and today.

Communique No 585 issued today by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that the Iraqi Air Force raided enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the operations theater, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base. The communique pointed out that the enemy shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery this afternoon. It added that the Iraqi losses amount to five martyrs in all sectors and three vehicles damaged. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 585 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our capable armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration in front of their positions in the Dezful area, killing 19.
B. One of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration in the Nowsud area, killing nine and destroying one vehicle.
C. Eight were killed and two guns, one vehicle and two observation posts destroyed in the Abadan area.
D. Six were killed and one gun destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
E. Five were killed and one observation post destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
F. Four were killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
G. Three were killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Shush area.
H. One excavator destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
I. Our brave fighter planes raided enemy military targets, positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the operations theater, scoring direct and effective hits. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 54 dead, and 3 guns, 2 vehicles, 1 excavator, 3 observation posts and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Five martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three vehicles damaged.
C. This afternoon, the Persian enemy shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery.

No 586

JN161632 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jan (INA) -- The losses our armed forces inflicted on the Iranian enemy forces during the past 24 hours amounted to 20 killed and 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 1 excavator, 1 observation post and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed. This was stated in Communique No 586, issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command. The communique put our losses at seven martyrs in all sectors. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The results of our brave armed forces' activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today were as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Six killed and three vehicles, one excavator and one observation post destroyed in the Shush area.
B. Six killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
C. Three killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
D. Two killed in the Mehran area.
E. One killed and one tank and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Abadan area.
F. Two killed in the Ahvaz area.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 20 killed and 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 1 excavator, 1 observation post and 1 stockpile of hardward destroyed.

II. Our losses seven martyrs in all sectors.

No 587

JN171706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jan (INA) -- Iraq has declared that it did not sustain any losses in life or equipment during the military operations against the Iranian forces last night and today. Communique No 587 issued this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that the Iraqi fighter planes today raided Iranian targets in the southern sector, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base. The communique put the known Iranian enemy losses at 18 dead and 1 armored personnel carrier, 1 vehicle and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 587 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operations sectors last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration in front of our positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area, killing 14 and destroying 1 armored personnel carrier and 2 stockpiles of hardware.
B. Four were killed and one vehicles destroyed in the Abadan area.
C. Our fighter planes today raided enemy targets in the southern sector, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 18 killed and 1 armored personnel carrier, 1 vehicle and 2 stockpiles and hardware destroyed.

I. Our losses:

A. No losses sustained in life and equipment.
B. The Persian enemy this morning shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS BY POW'S FAMILIES PROPOSED

JN161034 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jan (INA) -- The Republic of Iraq has proposed that arrangements be made to allow Iraqi and Iranian POW's to be visited by their families under the supervision of a competent international party.

An Iraqi official spokesman said today that Iraq offers this out of a humanitarian and principled stand concerning the treatment of Iranian POW's despite all the crimes that the Iranian enemy has committed against Iraqi POW's and given the long period of the war imposed by the Khomeyni clique.

The Iraqi spokesman added that the Iraqi Government would be happy to host the families of the Iranian POW's.

He added that the Iraqi Government would be glad to organize a program that would allow these families to visit the holy places to become acquainted with the real situation in Iraq and the baseless and false propaganda of the regime in Tehran.

KING HUSAYN HOLDS TALKS ON 2-DAY VISIT

Arrives 16 Jan

JN161424 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jan (INA) -- His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan arrived here at noon today on a visit.

President Saddam Husayn led those who received His Majesty King Husayn upon his arrival. Among those who also welcomed the king were 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council's [RCC] vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Na'im Haddad, speaker of the National Assembly; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister; the ministers; and senior officials.

His majesty's delegation comprises Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, the chief of the Royal Court; 'Amir Khammash, the minister of court; and Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Joint Talks Begin

JN161919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jan (INA) -- Official Iraqi-Jordanian talks began here this evening. The Iraqi side was chaired by President Saddam Husayn while his Majesty King Husayn chaired the Jordanian side.

Attending on the Iraqi side were 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council's [RCC] vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz and Sa'dun Ghaydan, RCC members and deputies of the prime minister; Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary and acting chief of the President's Office; Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information; the chief of the army staff; and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

Attending on the Jordanian side were Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Court; 'Amir Khammash, minister of court; Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and discussed the current Arab situation and the requirements of joint Arab action to confront the Zionist schemes of expansion at the expense of the Arab territory and rights.

The talks also deal with the battle Iraq is waging at the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and with the close relationship between this battle and that pan-Arab one against the Zionist enemy and all hostile schemes.

The two sides also stressed the importance of continuing the joint work between the two fraternal countries in all fields in order to confront the nation's enemies and draw up the right path which leads to the provision of requirements for the real confrontation.

The talks, which lasted about 3 hours, were held in a fraternal atmosphere reflecting the nature of the close bilateral relations.

Husayn Winds Up Visit

JN171358 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 17 Jan (INA) -- His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan left Baghdad at noon today at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. His majesty the king was accorded a big official sendoff led by President Saddam Husayn.

VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF LEAVES FOR VIETNAM

JN180754 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jan (INA) -- Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf left for Hanoi this morning at the head of an official Iraqi delegation on an official visit of several days to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the beginning of a tour which will include several friendly Asian states.

Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf will hold talks with Vietnamese officials on promoting the relations of cooperation between Iraq and Vietnam. The official delegation accompanying him comprises Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, and a number of officials.

BUTRUS MEETS ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

NC151636 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Ambassador Mahmud al-Ma'muri, personal representative of the Arab League secretary general in Lebanon, today met with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. After the meeting, Al-Ma'muri said that his talks with Minister Butrus were within the framework of the contacts being held with the government following the Arab League secretary general's recent visit to Beirut and his contacts and the working sessions he held on the occasion. It was agreed at the time to embark on moves and make contacts on all matters related to the Lebanese issue.

Concerning the miniauthority stemming from the Fes summit conference, he said the Arab League secretary general is about to complete contacts on this matter with the states that have been asked to participate in it. Al-Ma'muri said: I can say that the formation of this authority will be announced very soon. Probably before the Arab Followup Committee meeting on Monday. When it is finally formed. We shall start preparing for work. I can also say that the Arab League secretary general will call this body to meet under his chairmanship at Arab League headquarters, probably the first week of February to give the Lebanese Government the opportunity to prepare the working paper on which its task will be based. He added: As for the body that is to observe the coast, the Lebanese Government is the authority concerned with this matter. The Lebanese Government's contacts with the Arab League Secretariat are continuing so that the Secretariat General can give the Lebanese Government every assistance and help it requests. This body will be under the supervision of the Lebanese authorities and directly linked to Lebanon's sovereignty. The Secretariat General is fully prepared to help the Lebanese Government in the formation of this body in order to make it effective.

Concerning the Arab Followup Committee meeting and the level at which Saudi Arabia and Kuwait will be represented at this meeting, Al-Ma'muri said: What I can confirm is that the State of Kuwait will not be absent and that Saudi Arabia will be represented by its foreign minister, that is to say, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal will personally attend the meeting.

ARAB FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED

NC170933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] We have just received the following: It has been learned that the Arab Followup Committee's meeting, which was scheduled to be held tomorrow, has been postponed to a date which will be fixed later.

SYRIAN, SAUDI, KUWAITI OFFICIALS BEGIN VISITS

NC161415 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is scheduled to arrive in Shtawrah tomorrow at 0800. He will be received by Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Eng Michel al-Murr, who will also accompany him to the presidential palace. Reports also say that Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and the minister who will represent Kuwait will arrive tomorrow in Beirut to participate in the Arab Followup Committee's meeting next Monday.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM'S VISIT

Khaddam Will Brief Sarkis

NC170732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al'Halim Khaddam is now on his way to B'abda Palace accompanied by Postal and Telecommunications Minister Michel al-Murr.

The Syrian minister is expected in B'abda Palace soon where the Lebanese-Syrian talks will begin between President Ilyas Sarkis and Minister Khaddam. The discussions will be attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. They will be held 24 hours before the meeting of the Arab Followup Committee at the foreign ministers level in B'abda Palace.

Minister Khaddam will brief President Sarkis on the results of the tour by President al-Asad to the Gulf and Arab Maghreb and the discussions which the Syrian foreign minister held in Moscow.

Khaddam's Shtawrah Statement

NC170939 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived at the presidential palace in B'abda at 1040 today. A group of the presidential guard saluted him. Khaddam was welcomed at the palace's entrance by Director of Public Relations and Protocol at the Presidential Palace Ambassador Khalil Haddad. He was immediately received by President Ilyas Sarkis in the presence of [postal and telecommunications minister] Al-Murr and [Arab Deterrent Forces commander] Col Sami al-Khatib. The president received from Khaddam a message from President Hafiz al-Asad connected with the contacts which the Syrian president recently held in the wake of Israel's decision to annex the Golan.

In a statement to the national news agency's correspondent, Minister Khaddam said in Shtawrah that his visit to Lebanon has no connection with the meeting of the Arab Followup Committee tomorrow. He added that it comes within the framework of the contacts which President Hafiz al-Asad is holding with his brother Arab kings and presidents to discuss the Arab conditions in general and possible developments in the area.

Answering a question, Khaddam said: I carry a message from President al-Asad to President Sarkis connected with the Arab conditions and the current situation in the Arab-Israeli conflict. As I have pointed out, the message is connected with the serious situation resulting from the continuation of Israeli aggression following the decision to annex the Golan. It also refers to the developments that concern all of us and all the Arab countries.

Minister Khaddam was asked: Are you optimistic about the outcome of the Arab Followup Committee's meeting tomorrow? He answered: I have learned that some states have requested a postponement. If it meets tomorrow, we will be here, and if the meeting is postponed, we will be present at the rescheduled time.

Minister Concludes Talks

NC171425 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Excerpts] On leaving the B'abda Palace at 1415 today, Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that Syria is doing its utmost to achieve detente in Lebanon. Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Michel al-Murr accompanied Minister Khaddam until Shtawrah.

Minister Khaddam had lunch with President Sarkis following a 2-hour session of talks in which Prime Minister Al-Wazzan and Minister al-Murr took part.

The following question and answer session took place between journalists and Minister Khaddam when he left the presidential palace: [begin recording]

[Question] [words indistinct] the brief talks you held today with his excellency, the president, and other high-ranking officials?

[Answer] I conveyed to his excellency, the president, a message from his brother, Hafiz al-Asad, dealing with the overall Arab conditions and the situation in the area within the framework of the contacts President al-Asad is holding with his brother Arab heads of state.

[Question] We heard today that tomorrow's meeting of the Arab Followup Committee has been postponed. How do you explain this postponement?

[Answer] This was normal. Some brothers have their own special circumstances. This meeting was supposed to be held at the foreign ministerial level. These circumstances required postponing the meeting. Meanwhile, during the coming period, the steps or the decisions agreed upon during previous meetings will be implemented. Moreover, the ambassadors [standing for the foreign ministers in the followup committee] will also continue their work. We hope that when the next meeting is convened, the proper atmosphere will have been prepared to adopt proper and serious steps in the direction toward which we are all working.

[Question] Your excellency, there is a Syrian-Phalangist dialogue which has been going on for some time. There is talk about raising the level of representation in this dialogue. What is the stand of Damascus?

[Answer] I don't know what you are talking about. In the Lebanese question we always wish to work within the framework of the followup committee.

[Question] Concerning recent Arab developments, Israel's decision to annex the Golan and the Security Council discussions which are being threatened by a U.S. veto -- what are Syria's moves in this domain?

[Answer] We will call for a meeting of the Arab foreign ministers who will discuss this subject. Naturally, as President Hafiz al-Asad has pointed out on a certain occasion that the Golan will not be annexed by a law and will not restored by a law. We will continue our work and struggle to create all the proper atmospheres that will enable us to liberate every inch of our occupied land and recover every iota of the Palestinian Araba people's rights.

[Question] In the light of your recent visit [not further identified] and the visit of President al-Asad, do you believe Arab solidarity will be achieved?

[Answer] We are working to achieve any possible level of Arab solidarity against Israel and the Israeli aggression. Naturally, we will continue this work because this is a firm part of our policy.

[Question] Do you expect the next meeting of the Arab Followup Committee to be held soon?

[Answer] A date for the meeting will be established through contacts with the brother members of the committee.

[Question] Concerning your meeting with President Sarkis today, do you expect an imminent relaxation on the security level in Beirut?

[Answer] I believe that the march to security in Beirut and in Lebanon is proceeding in a reasonable way. Further efforts are needed from all to achieve further steps toward relaxation.

[Question] It is being said that there is a contradiction between the Lebanese and Syrian stands over the order of priorities. Is this correct?

[Answer] We and our brothers in Lebanon are in agreement that the first priority in the order of priorities is to achieve detente, and, consequently, create all conditions and overcome all obstacles that emerge in the way of the work to achieve national detente.

[Question] Is Damascus holding contacts to accelerate the march of dialogue and detente?

[Answer] We will do our utmost to help any effort in this direction. [end recording]

## Al-Wazzan Makes Statement

NC171508 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Excerpts] On leaving the presidential palace at 1430 today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan made the following statement to journalists:

[Begin recording] First, I must speak about the visit by Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. It was a visit, as he told you, within the framework of Syria's activities to acquaint the Lebanese authorities, represented by His Excellency President Sarkis, with the outcome of President al-Asad's Arab tour, as well as with the recent activity carried out by Minister Khaddam.

Naturally, it was also an opportunity to discuss matters related to the Arab Followup Committee. You are aware that his highness the Kuwaiti foreign minister is now shouldering the responsibility of acting prime minister. Hence, it is difficult for him to come to Beirut. For another urgent reason, the Saudi foreign minister also will not be able to come.

In view of the nature of the present stage and taking into consideration the decisions of the followup committee at its last meeting decisions that need further steps to be implemented we have decided to postpone the meeting to a date which has been tentatively set as 1 March. This date might be altered in light of the contacts that will be held with all those concerned.

Meanwhile, we will continue the work to implement the previous decisions, be they the formation of the authority that will supervise the Lebanese coasts, or the improvement of the security situation along the contacts lines and in all the Lebanese areas, or in the field of detente, for which we are working ceaselessly.

We hope that we will benefit from this opportunity and from this postponement and achieve further progress. I must note that the positive atmosphere at today's talks gives hope for further progress and good news, God willing.

[Question] Will [Arab League Secretary General] Chedli Kilibi arrive tonight and will he announce the formation of the miniauthority?

[Answer] A few minutes ago, we were informed that at a press conference in Kuwait the Arab League secretary announced the names of the states that will comprise the miniauthority.

[Question] Which are these states?

[Answer] As far as I know, they are Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the PLO, Jordan and Iraq. [end recording]

AN-NAHAR URGES STRATEGIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

PM151617 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] It is not surprising that the U.S. President sent a "friendly" letter to the Israeli prime minister even before the ink is dry on the decision annexing the Golan Heights. The U.S. affection for Israel is chronic and well known. The U.S. administration had previously expressed this affection when it increased its economic and military aid to Israel and again during the current security council debates. The U.S. affection is one of the main reasons preventing the council from imposing sanctions against Israel for not rescinding the annexation decision, already nullified by the security council.

In the final analysis, the U.S. attitude in the security council is a stance against the security council itself and against the principles on which the United Nations was founded. The U.S. threat to veto any resolution providing for sanctions against Israel indicates that the "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel is alive and well. The U.S. expression of affection for a state that has annexed the territory of another state means that the United States has backed down from its decision suspending the negotiations on "cooperation." In fact, it means a return to this "cooperation" on the terms spelled out by Begin in his response to the U.S. suspension of the "cooperation."

The Israeli prime minister had said that his country is not a banana republic or a pupil to be disciplined by a teacher with a cane. In other words, Begin refuses to accept any restrictions on Israel in the Arab-Israeli conflict as a result of this cooperation. The expression of affection can only be interpreted as acceptance of Begin's terms and concept.

Washington's insistence in the letter that the disagreement between the United States and Israel "is a thing of the past" confirms General Haig's earlier statement that what happened was a passing cloud. The faith of the two states in the alliance dispelled many such clouds last year. This proves that it was wrong to make the United States reconsider its Middle East policy, based on alliance with Israel.

The letter reaffirmed U.S. commitment to Israel's security and to the Camp David Accords as the basis of any U.S. move in the Middle East. This means that the U.S. administration insists on keeping the Soviets out and on dealing separately with each state in the region to draw it out of the Arab-Israeli conflict and into peace with Israel and alliance with the United States.

The U.S. letter was sent on the eve of General Haig's arrival in Egypt. This is a clear indication as to the nature of the "new ideas" which the U.S. secretary of state was reportedly going to submit to the Israelis and the Egyptians to revive the autonomy negotiations. All this shows that the Reagan administration refuses to acknowledge the facts that prompted Cheysson to say that the Camp David Accords are not enough for a settlement. Cheysson said this in the statement that he made to deny having said that the Camp David Accords were dead and buried.

It is impossible to revive the autonomy negotiations as long as the present Israeli attitude continues and as long as the United States continues to cling to the Camp David Accords as the basis of the U.S. policy in the Middle East. Under the present circumstances, the only way to revive the negotiations is to press the Egyptian negotiators into making further concessions to the point of accepting the Israeli concept and Israel's attempt to impose its autonomy by force.

Haig's ideas are the same old U.S. ideas. It is the old story. We now know the fate of those who wager on U.S. ideas. In the past Egypt tried the U.S. medicine for the Middle East crisis. What is needed today is not a condemnation of the U.S. ideas but a fortification of the Arab positions against the onslaught on these ideas for the promotion of a so-called comprehensive peace, which in fact is nothing but a U.S. stance that is not at all comprehensive.

In view of the U.S. insistence on Camp David and on what has already been tried, there is no alternative to solidarity against Israel and the U.S. ideas emanating from Camp David. Solidarity should be coupled with a restoration of balance by raising the relations of some of the Arabs with the Soviet Union to the level of "strategic cooperation."

SOVIET DELEGATION TOURS EMBATTLED SOUTHERN AREAS

PM181031 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 14 Jan 82 p 7

[AN-NAHAR correspondent report]

[Text] Tyre -- At the invitation of the Independent Nasirite Movement -- Al-Murabitun -- a Soviet delegation has visited the south. The delegation included Andrey Polyakov, third secretary at the Soviet Embassy, and Valeriy (Krunayev). The delegation was accompanied by a delegation of the Al-Murabitun Command Council which included Bassam Habbal, Ibrahim Ghazal, Yusuf Ghazzawi, and 'Abd al-Mawla Khalid.

The delegation first visited Al-Murabitun's headquarters in Sidon, where Mr Polyakov presented a token gift. The delegation then went to Al-Bisariyay, where a hospital for the Lebanese Red Crescent Association is being built, and then An-Nabatiyyah and Ash-Shaqif castle.

The delegation's last stop was in Tyre, where it saw the effects of the Israeli attacks in the Christian quarter and Ar-Raml quarter. The delegation also visited archeological sites and the town.

Polyakov said that he and his colleagues saw in this first visit to the area, the destruction caused by Israeli attacks to Al-Qasimiyah Bridge and to residential areas. "We also visited a number of military bases," he added.

The delegation had lunch with Yusuf al-Ghazzawi. Polyakov said that there are Israeli concentrations on the southern borders and reiterated his country's support for the joint forces "in their struggle against the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism."

GUNMEN STEAL WEST GERMAN DIPLOMAT'S CAR

NC170735 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Last night, two gunmen intercepted the West German Embassy's assistant attache in (Nazlat Karakas), in Ra's Bayrut, and stole his car bearing a diplomatic license plate.

KHADDAM RETURNS HOME FROM USSR, LEBANON

JN171640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus from Beirut this afternoon following a brief visit to fraternal Lebanon. During the visit, Khaddam forwarded a message to Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis from President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with the Arab situation and the situation in the area. The message is part of the contacts President Hafiz al-Asad is holding with his brother Arab kings and presidents.

Khaddam Briefs Al-Asad

JN160635 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] At 2230 yesterday His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who submitted a report to his excellency on the talks he held with USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Khaddam returned last night at the end of an official and cordial visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government to hold consultations on the current situation in the region within the framework of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Khaddam stressed that the talks he had held in Moscow the past 2 days were successful and held in a cordial atmosphere and that mutual understanding prevailed on the topics discussed.

In a press statement, Khaddam added that our views on the topics discussed were in complete agreement.

On the grave situation that emerged after Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights, Khaddam said: We discussed this subject and our viewpoints were identical on the gravity of the Israeli step annexing the Golan Heights to the Zionist entity, which constitutes a serious factor in the tension currently witnessed by the region.

Khaddam stressed the need to confront the Israeli decision at all levels by all means.

Radio Commentary

JN161800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus last night after a visit to the Soviet Union during which he held talks with Andrey Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister. The talks dealt with Syrian-USSR relations and the situation in the Middle East in light of recent developments, especially the racist Zionist decision to apply Israeli laws on the occupied Syrian Golan territory.

Khaddam's visit to Moscow took place within the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by President Hafiz al-Asad and USSR Chairman Brezhnev in October 1980 in Moscow.

This treaty provides for holding consultations between the two contracting parties. The circumstances stemming from the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel and the real dangers they are causing peace and security in the Middle East and outside this very sensitive region were the real reason for holding the consultations between the USSR and Syrian sides. The Syrian and USSR sides want to consult and cooperate for the sake of peace, to avert dangers threatening it and to prevent imperialism and Zionism from imposing domination and hegemony on the Middle East.

USSR-Syrian consultations and cooperation have always been for the sake of peace and security in the Middle East and the world, as well as in the interest of the two sides, the Arab nation and their masses, rights and future.

These relations, which leader Hafiz al-Asad nurtured and developed between Syria and the Soviet Union, have become basic to the situation in the region and a factor that must be taken into account in everything related to the region, developments in the situation and the regional balance of power.

Syria's desire to develop relations with the Soviet Union has always stemmed from the national interest of Syria, the pan-Arab interest of the Arab nation, the stands taken by the Soviet Union regarding the pan-Arab issues of the Arab nation, the Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and the desire to liberate all the occupied Arab territories and to guarantee all the national rights of Palestinian Arabs.

This experiment and the developments in the region have proved that Syria's development of relations with the Soviet Union was very necessary and rewarding in preventing the Arab homeland and the Middle East from becoming an arena belonging to U.S. imperialism and a vital field for Zionist expansion and hegemony.

One self-evident fact which gains new credence daily is the U.S. stand in the Security Council. Any unilateral U.S. action in the region to solve the crisis in the Middle East is against the interest of the Arab nation, real, just and lasting peace and the United Nations and its role and Charter.

It is in the interest of national and pan-Arab action as well as of peace that Syria continues cooperation, consultation and coordination with the Soviet Union according to the friendship and cooperation treaty, whose article six says that the two contracting parties must coordinate their stands and cooperate to avert dangers and restore peace, whenever there are circumstances threatening the peace and security of either party or jeopardizing peace and security in the whole world.

Israel's aggressive, expansionist and illegitimate measure in the Golan with the support of the United States and the direct influence of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement, U.S. pressure on Syria and other Arab forces which reject capitulation to make them surrender and accept plans and settlement solutions conflicting with the UN Charter, resolutions and peace interests -- all that Israel and the United States have done has brought about a very serious and complicated situation and has also created a real danger to peace and security.

Syria feels that it is its national and pan-Arab duty to confront U.S. imperialist and Zionist plots with all the means in its power and at all levels. One of these is developing cooperation and coordination with the Soviet Union, the friend of the Arabs.

As President Hafiz al-Asad said at the meeting of the Ba'th Party Central Committee: We look at the future with confidence and the victory will be ours.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT FROM AMMAN

JN161945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Damascus from Amman this afternoon on a visit of several days to Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command.

While in Damascus, the guest delegation will hold several meetings with the comrade officials of the party's leadership to discuss the good relations between the two friendly parties and countries as well as the means of further developing and promoting these relations.

RADIO: MITTERRAND VISIT DELAYED UNTIL MARCH

TA151612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand will come to Israel on an official visit at the beginning of March. A few minutes ago, the spokesman of the French Ministry of External Relations said the delegation scheduled to prepare Mitterrand's visit to Israel will arrive in Israel shortly.

Our correspondent in Paris, Gil'ad Sher, notes that the French has suggested that the visit be delayed. Contacts have been held in the last few days between the Israeli Embassy in Paris and the French Ministry of External Relations and, ultimately, Israel accepted the French proposal.

NO CABINET DECISION ON MFO PARTICIPATION

TA171241 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] The government has still not decided whether to give final approval to European participation in the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO]. Foreign Minister Shamir told the Cabinet this morning that Britain, France, Italy, and Holland had submitted letter regarding their participation but there was no Cabinet discussion. Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or said this was because the European statements had been delivered to Israel on the eve of the visit by U.S. Secretary of State Haig and there had been no time to study them. No date has been set for a specific Cabinet discussion of the issue.

Foreign Minister Shamir also briefed the Cabinet on his visit to Rome where he met the pope and Italian leaders, on the Security Council debate over the Golan Heights Law and on the visit here last week by the U.S. secretary of state. Ministers Shamir and Burg talked in particular about the Haig visit and the autonomy negotiations.

BEGIN'S OFFICE AFFIRMS ADHERENCE TO PEACE TREATY

TA152001 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] It was reported by the prime minister's office this evening that the Cabinet's policy, as endorsed by the Knesset, is to fulfill the obligations listed in the peace treaty to the letter, and this will be carried out. The Cabinet had won the confidence of the people and the Knesset, and no group of people, of whatever belief, will dictate to the Cabinet or the Knesset what policy it should adopt.

The facilities in the Yamit district will be dismantled and transferred to Israel.

HAIG VISIT MAKES 'BIG IMPROVEMENT' IN RELATIONS

TA151825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Sources in the Prime Minister's Office say the visit of Alexander Haig has made a big improvement in relations between Israel and the United States. Our political reporter says the topics discussed in the Jerusalem talks included European participation in the Sinai multinational force. Israel apparently agreed to the participation of the Europeans in the force.

HAIG, SHAMIR HOLD JOINT NEWS CONFERENCE

TA151247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1225 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Joint news conference in English by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at Ben-Gurion Airport -- live]

[Text] [Shamir] During the 2-day visit of Secretary Haig and his party we held detailed talks on regional questions, international problems and bilateral issues. The main topic discussed was how to revitalize the autonomy talks and bring them to fruition in an acceptable agreement. We are convinced that such an agreement is possible in the near future. In this respect, we appreciate the untiring efforts made by Secretary Haig. His visit has contributed to deepening the friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Thank you.

[Haig] Unaccustomed as I am, I think I want to correct something in the foreign minister's statement. He thanked me for my untiring efforts. I am afraid they are sometimes tiring efforts. [laughter]

I also want to say that this trip in some respects was a disappointment to me because I had to miss a testimonial dinner for Ambassador 'Evron in Washington where we would have had an opportunity -- or I would have had personnally -- to thank him for his service in Washington and I want to do that here. But the compensation for that was to have an opportunity to work over these last 2 days with Dr Arens who will be replacing Ambassador 'Evron, so that was the compensation.

Now, with respect to the trip, I think I want to summarize by emphasizing that this was, first and foremost, a fact-finding trip -- fact-finding in Cairo which focused especially on the autonomy talks but, as we did here as well, there were global, regional and bilateral issues discussed as well, as there always would be on such occasions. A similar effort was made here in Israel. I think, as we conclude this fact-finding trip -- and especially the highly-valuable discussions I had with my distinguished counterpart, the foreign minister, and of course with the prime minister which included a very lengthy discussion this morning following up last evening's detailed discussion, then, I leave with a sense and a greater dedication to working with a renewed sense of urgency with a view toward having and autnomy agreement as soon as possible and, hopefully, in the near term, but without deadlines.

It is clear there are still many differences between the parties on aspects of autonomy. We have assessed the views, collected the views of both sides. We will go back to Washington, assess them alongside of each other and I will expect to return here at the end of the month, possibly following the Geneva conference with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko on 26 and 27 January. At that time I will pursue a similar pattern of bilateral discussions in each captial following which an overall assessment would be made.

I think at this juncture I am optimistic and hopeful but not unmindful of the great obstacles that have to be overcome in the period ahead in the autonomy category. I think the optimism comes essentially from the attitude of the leadership in both capitals, which has dedicated itself to an extraordinary effort in the days ahead to achieve an agreement.

Finally, of course, in conclusion, I want to thank my distinguished host. It want to thank the people of Israel, Prime Minister Begin for their hospitality to me and my associates over the last 2 days, it was as always. I leave Israel with a clear recognition of the bonds and friendship, mutual trust that exists between our two governments and people. Thank you.

[Question] When will the United States submit its own proposals on the issue of autonomy?

[Haig] We are not going to come into the process at any point with an [word indistinct] formula but rather, when we return, we will have some ideas -- having assessed the facts presented to us in Cairo and here in Israel -- and then we will, of course, make some suggestions but as partners in a process in which we all have a role.

[Question] Mr. Secretary, both countries, Israel and Egypt, have announced that they have come to the end of their concession capabilities regarding the autonomy. Would you care to comment whether it is true that there should be one side which is supposed now to make the first concession and, if that is true, to your opinion, who is that first side to do it?

[Answer] A (good) answer to that would be the U.S. side, but I think a serious question deserves a serious answer. I would suggest that the problem is not a question of concessions, the problem is a question of mutual ingenuity in a process of negotiations which is designed to bridge existing gaps and I would not like to label the role of either side in the area of concessions.

[Question] [several words indistinct] Any of your discussions that you have had in the last 72 hours given you any grounds to believe that the Palestinians in either the West Bank or the Gaza Strip would have anything to do with any agreement that you may [several words indistinct]?

[Haig] Well, it is really not for me to presume to speak for the Palestinians on this issue. I think you know that we have approached Camp David, from the outset, based on the best judgments of the participants on what would represent a reasonable outcome. And I think you know that in the area of autonomy which your question is focusing, that we visualize a transitional period of substantial time in which evolution is a part of the concept itself.

[Question] I would like to ask both, Minister Shamir and Secretary Haig, can you say today that Israel and the United States have overcome the last crisis or difficulties that occurred in the relations between the two countries after the Golan Law and after the suspension of the memorandum of understanding?

[Shamir] Well, we hav discussed many bilateral questions and issues. I cannot say that all issues are settled but I am sure that this meeting and these talks have deepened and strengthened the friendship between us.

[Haig] I could not but subscribe totally to Foreign Minister Shamir's answer and emphasize to you that the purpose of this visit, in addition to the regional issues and global and bilateral issues, has been to focus on the autonomy question and not the MOU [apparently memorandum of understanding]

[Question] [several words indistinct] with other leaders of the West Bank, what is your impression? Would they cooperate in the implementation of the (self-government) when the time comes?

[Haig] Well, I don't make it a habit of playing the game of kiss-and-tell. I do want to correct one of the premises of your question. I saw one West Bank leader, one mayor. It was an invaluable opportunity for me to get his particular perception. I couldn't speak for him with respect to what his attitude might or might not be on an agreement which we have yet to achieve and I think I can answer better if I knew precisely where we come out on these discussions. [several words indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Haig] Well, my discussions in both capitals suggest to me that the leadership in both capitals are very serious about the peace process, of the (?tree) of peace that exists and they will remain dedicated to that process. And whether or not we are able to achieve an autonomy agreement before or after the April Sinai day, is less important than the fact that we attempt to move these talks forward to arrive at a successful outcome at the earliest possible day.

[Question] [several words indistinct] at the end of the month in Cairo and Jerusalem. Is it your hope fairly soon to bring the two sides together to a tripartite meeting at ministerial level?

[Haig] Well, it's too early to say although that is clearly a possibility providing all goes well and constructively.

[Question indistinct]

[Haig] I think and I think I suggested to others while I have been here and while in Cairo that the United States felt that additional attention would have to be given to autonomy, probably as early as October, November of this year. And that would have been the case had not certain events intervened in the region -- and you can tick them off as well as I. That was the cause for the delay in our original schedule and that has a little bit of greater urgency now since we are starting as late as we are. We do not delude ourselves that the fact that we are now in a greater sense of urgency may make the difference. It may not, but we don't feel we have the luxury of not trying.

[Question indistinct]

[Haig] Yes, the latter part is correct. I think whatever we do in the negotiating process must be based on a decision in a very careful (?way) of what will make the greatest contribution to success. And whether that be a special negotiator.... [live coverage cut in mid-sentence]

SHAMIR ON HAIG VISIT, SINAI WITHDRAWAL

TA160855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer on 15 January -- place not given, recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, we are now at the beginning of a resumed effort to accelerate the autonomy talks. Secretary Haig has just left Israel and he will return to the region to try to move the cart of the autonomy talks. Is there really any chance of reaching any sort of agreement by April?

[Answer] There is indeed a chance to move the wheels of the autonomy negotiations more speedily and more effectively and there is a chance of reaching an agreement. To a large extent this depends on the position of the other party, Egypt.

[Question] On previous occasions there was also talk about accelerating the talks. In the last 1 and 1/2 years mention has been made on several occasions of renewed beginnings but that did not come through. What has to happen so that something may still come out of the issue of the autonomy?

[Answer] A more serious involvement on the part of the United States has to occur. The United States is a full, serious and I would say even the main partner in the peace process. This now increasing involvement, in the wake of a decision by the U.S. administration, may revitalize these negotiations, provide them with more strength, vitality and more chance of reaching an agreement.

[Question] Is Israel expecting the United States to come up with proposals or to exert pressure on the parties?

[Answer] Well, the very involvement is known that had it not been for U.S. involvement we would have neither reached the peace treaty. It is important for us that the United States be an important, constant, persevering and permanent partner of the peace process between Israel and Egypt. Without the United States, not only would peace not come in to being, today I am convinced that without the participation of the United States the peace will not survive either.

[Question] Does the United States subscribe to this evaluation?

[Answer] According to what we have heard from the U.S. secretary of state in the last few days, this is what the United States deeply believes.

[Question] Israel and the United States recently had some very serious differences over various issues and the U.S. administration punished Israel. Following Haig's visit here, do you believe that this method of punishing Israel in reaction to this or another act will not recur in the future?

[Answer] We did not speak much about this topic. Maybe we did not discuss it at all, and the reasons are clear: We were deeply immersed in the issues related to the autonomy and we also tried to examine various other subjects in our relationship. However, it is clear to me that as a result of recent contacts and efforts on the part of Israel and the United States our relations have largely improved and one may assume that the atmosphere has largely improved.

[Question] Within this improvement of the atmosphere, will the debate on the implementation of the memorandum of the understanding on strategic cooperation between the two countries resume?

[Answer] This subject was not raised in the discussions in the last few days but I hope that the day for it will come.

[Question] When?

[Answer] It is hard to set a date but certainly not in the remote future. One should not forget that cooperation between Israel and the United States on the military sphere as well takes place every day and does not let up even one moment.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, you did not participate in the Cabinet session that discussed the issue of compensation to the inhabitants of Yamit. What was or rather, what is, your position on the question of compensation to the inhabitants of Yamit?

[Answer] I did not attend that session because I was on a mission overseas at that time, not because I wanted to evade it or refrain from participating in that debate. This is a most painful problem and I must state that I have no sympathy for those people who are turning a national tragedy into a means for making a fast buck.

[Question] Are you hinting that you would not have supported the recommendations Simha Ehrlich submitted to the Cabinet?

[Answer] I did not say that but I must state and express my opinion: I must draw a line between those people whose hearts are breaking because of the very withdrawal and those who are turning this tragedy and this suffering into an unjustified means of making a fast buck, at the expense of other things very vital to the state.

LE POINT: SHAMIR DOUBTS FUTURE OF PEACE

NC161652 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 16 Jan (AFP) -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has expressed doubts on the future of peace in the Middle East and on the possibility of Arab acceptance of Israel.

In an interview published today in the French weekly magazine LE POINT, Mr Shamir said that the period following Israel's scheduled withdrawal from the Sinai April 26 would be "the hour of truth" for Egypt and "a real test of the chances of peace for all the Arab countries."

Commenting on the Saudi peace plan, Mr Shamir said it had inherent contradictions because the Saudis "are trying to convince Europe and the United States that their position towards Israel has changed significantly while telling Arab leaders they haven't changed their basic position. The Fahd plan is just a diplomatic tool against Israel."

Mr Shamir said there was no possibility of Israel annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as it did December 13 with the Golan Heights, adding that the Golan annexation did not violate the Camp David accords.

Mr Shamir said Israel was ready to negotiate with Syria without setting any preconditions.

He said Israel was prepared to continue Palestinian autonomy talks but added that "a solution to the problem of the Palestinian people must be found in Jordan," which was becoming increasingly "Palestinized."

Mr Shamir said the borders of 1948 and 1967 remained indispensable to Israel's security and said "there will be no negotiations on Jerusalem which must remain Israel's capital."

YOSEF BURG MEETS HAIG, MAKES STATEMENT

TA151122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will return to this region within about 3 weeks for another round of talks in Jerusalem and in Cairo to accelerate the negotiations on the autonomy. This was stated by the chairman of the Israeli team to the autonomy talks, Dr Yosef Burg, at the end of the team's meeting with the U.S. secretary of state. Minister Burg stated that in the meeting he had stressed that no real progress had been made in the talks for over 1 and 1/2 years although a decision to accelerate the talks had been made several times. Burg said that Israel does not accept Egypt's claim that Jordan should be incorporated in the talks at this point and it regards these announcements as posing conditions [hatnaya]. Israel also rejects Egyptian evaluation that the negotiations should not be concluded now because this will appear to the Arab world as an Egyptian capitulation on the Palestinian issue and that Egypt is doing everything in order to get the Sinai back from Israel.

In the meeting, Secretary Haig said that the United States wants the negotiations to continue and that President Mubarak had informed him that he also wants to promote the negotiations.

Our political correspondent reports that teams of experts from Israel, the United States and Egypt will convene next week to proceed with the autonomy talks.

Further Details

TA151328 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] This morning, Israel's chief autonomy negotiator Yosef Burg spoke with newsmen about his meetings with Haig.

[Begin Burg recording] I told him that we have the feeling that the Egyptians, as a matter of fact, during 1 year and a half are foiling the negotiations. I make an exception to this, concerning the visit of Prime Minister Begin in Alexandria, where he met the late President as-Sadat, and our experts are making good progress, making good work but anyhow, on the political level, during the 1 year and a half, almost no progress was made.

I told him that April '82 is a traumatic date for Jews and for Israel and, therefore, if the Egyptians are not forthcoming in those negotiations, there will be a very, very difficult atmosphere here in the country. For the Egyptians perhaps autonomy is a political question; for us it is an existential question. An existential question for our life, for our survival.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Do you say that Secretary Haig is coming back at the end of the month sir?

[Answer] (?By) the end of the month, Secretary Haig promised that he will be back in the region, for a visit in Jerusalem and to Cairo.

[Question] Dr Burg, you said that Mr Haig received Israeli suggestions. Were those suggestions new proposals, new initiatives?

[Answer] It was, basically, resuming former ideas, but putting them in a very nice, intelligent way. [end recording]

SHARON ON HAIG'S VISIT, RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

TA151802 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1701 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 15 Jan -- This morning we made it plain to the U.S. secretary of state that Israel will not deviate from its plan [on the autonomy] and will not, under any circumstances, allow the establishment of a second Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza -- Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon stated today before the "Tagar" group in Tel Aviv. He added that Israel would strengthen the settlements in Judaea and Samaria since only Jewish settlement can guarantee that a second Palestinian state is not established in the area.

Sharon opened his lecture by saying: "We should not talk about inheritance and we had better close ranks around the prime minister. I can assure you that Mr Begin will also head the Likud in the next elections. That is why we must put an end to all these quarrels and be ready to cope with the troubles afflicting us today."

Explaining that Israel is strong enough to carry out whatever it has to, the defense minister said that the second stage of the Camp David accords would be completed on 26 April. "After much thought and many bloody wars, let us now try -- hoping we succeed -- to reach peace with the Egyptians.

We offered the Arabs in Judaea and Samaria something our predecessors in those territories -- the Egyptians, the Jordanians and the Iraqis -- had never suggested. We offered them a solution whereby they would run their own lives. However, we made it plain that a Palestinian state would not be established and neither would it [the autonomy] serve as a corridor for a Palestinian state," Sharon stated. He added that the Egyptians believe it would be easier to them to defer signing an agreement on the autonomy until after the Sinai withdrawal. "We explained to them that their assessment is wrong and that if they believe that we will be more flexible after the withdrawal, they are mistaken. After all, we are sitting in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and not the Egyptians. That is why if the Egyptians do not sign the agreement on the autonomy we will not be afraid to continue with the present situation," Sharon emphasized.

The defense minister went on to say that "we have recently changed the government in Judaea and Samaria. We stated that if the population remains calm and does not cooperate with the terrorists it will enjoy all kinds of possibilities. However, if that is not the case, then we will use a firm hand -- and we will certainly do that."

Speaking about the Yamit district, Sharon noted that the events in that town were very serious and that he did not want to go into all the details of the compensation payments. "Still, I heard Tehiya Mk Hanan Porat's triumphant cries. Over whom did he win? Over the IDF which has been acting with restraint? It is really a problem to send the army to evacuate the settlers? However, we have been making despairing efforts so that Jews do not fight one another," Sharon explained.

The defense minister pointed out that he would be leaving for Egypt at the beginning of next week. During my stay in Egypt I will examine the possibility of evacuating some of the equipment from the Yamit district after 26 April. There have been such precedents. If I succeed in convincing the Egyptians -- all the better. If I fail, we will evacuate all the equipment since the government will not, under any circumstances, permit that kind of equipment to fall into the hands of the Egyptians. We will not be ready to leave an entire infrastructure behind us so that thousands of Egyptians may settle in that site at once. It would lead to unnecessary friction between us and the Egyptians and we are not interested in having a densely-populated Arab settlement near the border, something which could lead to a confrontation," the defense minister stated.

Speaking about Lebanon, Minister Sharon said "we do not want to fight against the Syrians but the terrorists are the ones who have been violating the cease-fire. They may not open fire on our settlements, but they are violating the calm by attacking Major Haddad and Israeli interests overseas. We are interested in maintaining the cease-fire and we do not want to set out to war. Nevertheless, we have gone to great lengths to make clear that we will never revert to the situation that existed in June 1981. We have openly moved troops to the Golan Heights to show that we will not let our northern settlements conduct their lives underground. That is why the terrorists must be driven away from the border, particularly in view of the fact that they have apparently doubled their strength since last year."

The defense minister stated that Lebanon is currently the largest center of terror in the world. Some 1,700 terrorists from all over the world trained in Lebanon last year with the help of financial aid from Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, Syria and Libya.

The defense minister said the Syrians have occupied almost all of Lebanon and have caused the tragic massacre of some 120,000 Christians. "Israel was the only one that helped the Christians. No one in the entire and vast Christian community even spoke a word for their sake. It is in the interest of the United States to establish a government in Lebanon which would make peace with Israel and which would be the second country, after Egypt, to have made peace with us," Sharon added.

Minister Sharon also referred to the visit in Israel of the U.S. secretary of state. He emphasized that since the establishment of the state, the United States had not displayed such an attitude of respect and appreciation toward Israel as it does today. "This is the first time that the administration has come up against such a proud and firm stand on our part and the United States has learned to appreciate it. The administration realizes that Israel will not be deterred when it comes to its security and existence. This firm stand is an important component in the sovereignty of any country," Sharon added.

The defense minister also mentioned an Israeli proposal to the United States that both countries cooperate in Africa in the production of food. "We made the suggestion because we have the knowhow and the equipment while the Americans have the means. This is a mutual interest shared by both countries," Sharon noted. The defense minister pointed out that "we may manage to cope on our own with the confrontation states, but we are also threatened by other dangers, such as Soviet expansionism in our region. The Soviets have expanded vastly in the last 25 years. Against them we cannot stand on our own and hence the need for cooperation with the United States," Sharon concluded.

EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

TA151444 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 Jan 82 pp 3, 28

[Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din interviewed in Cairo by correspondent Semadar Peri "at the beginning of this week"]

[Text] Question: Mr Prime Minister, there is a feeling in Israel that after the withdrawal from the Sinai has been completed the political picture in the area might revert to the situation existing prior to President as-Sadat's visit in Jerusalem, namely, the Arab countries will demand -- through a third party -- to convene the Geneva conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Palestinians.

Answer: For our part, we will continue the negotiations on the autonomy with Israel and the United States as we have been doing for the last 2 years.

Question: Until when?

Answer: The negotiations do not have to be concluded until 25 April (the date the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai is due to end). It is important to us to reach the final goal we set for ourselves without any time pressure, that goal being to create the conditions for the participation of the Palestinians.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, you did not reply to the question about a possible convention of the Geneva conference.

Answer: In the event that an initiative to that effect is raised and you decide to reject it we will honor your positions and follow in your footsteps. Only the Camp David accords are binding on Israel and Egypt. If a proposal is raised to convene the Geneva conference and Israel objects to it, Egypt will respect Israel's position.

Question: However, it is possible that an influential third party such as the United States may try to pressure Israel to participate in the Geneva conference. In that case, the United States will also try to get Egypt on its side in order to exert pressure on Israel.

Answer: It is hard to build a policy on assumptions and speculations. Indeed, it is impossible to wonder what will happen if Saudi Arabia or the United States make any move and, consequently, build scenarios and make far-reaching conclusions based on such an assumption. So far we have honored the only agreement we have signed, the peace treaty. That is the reason we have not raised any ideas or proposals in other directions. I hope the negotiations on the autonomy will continue and bear fruit. If we reach a solution the Arabs will join us and a comprehensive peace agreement would be accomplished.

Question: What will happen between Israel and Egypt after 25 April?

Answer: In Egypt, just as in Israel, nobody thinks anymore about war and mutual hatred. The development of relations and the normalization in trade, tourism and cultural relations between us depends on both sides. To date, the Israelis have been the ones who have been doing the "pushing," who have come to Egypt to try and develop a normalization at their own pace.

Question: And what about you?

Answer: After the full withdrawal, Egyptians will also go to Israel, relations will tighten -- I am certain of it. Generally speaking, why should we not look ahead with optimism?

Question: April is approaching and Israel is growing apprehensive about a drastic change in the relationship between the two countries after the remainder of the Sinai is returned to Egypt.

Answer: Why are you turning the date of the withdrawal in April into a problem? I cannot understand the reason for your doubts. We are very well aware of your sensitivity but I cannot understand its meaning. Have we made any move to date that would justify your fears, your doubts and your hesitations about the desirability [kdayiut] of the withdrawal?

Question: People in Israel wonder whether Egypt decided to remain silent in the face of what you term the "difficulties" and "obstacles" that Israel is piling on the road to peace and whether Cairo "will settle the bill with us" after April.

Answer: I will reply to your question with two examples: the Knesset passed the Jerusalem law and the Golan Heights Law and Egypt did not adopt any "punitive" measures compatible in their severity to Israel's moves. We swallowed those difficulties almost without making a sound. We opted for diplomatic moves rather than fouling the atmosphere. We want to go forward and reach a comprehensive peace. That is the goal that Egypt set for itself.

Question: That is to say, Egypt has undertaken the task of establishing peace in the region?

Answer: Certainly. Land is a very important value for the Arab countries but it is far more important to us to help the Palestinians solve their problem. Whatever we achieve will prove that, ultimately, we are right. That is our mission as Arabs and inhabitants of the Middle East. The peace between Egypt and Israel is only a step toward a comprehensive peace.

Question: How will you arrive at a comprehensive peace? Are you holding contacts with leaders of Arab countries and have they confirmed -- or at least suggested -- that they would join the process?

Answer: We are not holding contacts, so far we have remained passive. However, if we are asked to we will help. I want to stress: The peace between Israel and Egypt will not be safe if peace is not established in the entire region. It is important to understand this philosophy, whose principles are also included in the Camp David accords. We are sure that Egypt is on the right track. We hope that Israel also understands and accepts this line.

Question: What is the role of the United States plays in this issue?

Answer: We asked our American friends to raise new ideas. We believe that the Americans will in the near future play an important role in achieving a solution to the Palestinian problem. If we do want to reach a solution -- and in light of the vast gap in the Egyptian and Israeli positions -- new ideas must be raised. These ideas will be raised by the Americans.

Question: In anticipation of the resumption of the autonomy talks and the meeting between Ministers Ari'el Sharon and Kamal Hasan 'Ali within 2 days will Egypt raise any new ideas?

Answer: The central idea is not new: The autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip must apply to the land and the inhabitants, and certainly not only on the land. If Israel tries to make a distinction between these two components, the negotiations will have no future and we will not arrive at a solution.

Question: In the past, the idea of implementing autonomy in Gaza first was discussed.

Answer: True, Egypt was the first to suggest Gaza as a model. Later on we also heard Israeli proposals on this issue. If the proposal is raised again it will be possible to discuss the matter and examine its implications on the West Bank. The main thing is to find a solution that will enable the West Bank leaders to participate in the discussions.

Question: Do you actually mean that the PLO will participate in the discussions and will endorse the formula that will be reached?

Answer: Either the PLO, or dignitaries or professors representing the West Bank. The road should not be blocked. It is important to give hope to the Palestinian public. If we do so the PLO will encourage the Palestinians to participate in the negotiations. So far the Palestinians have not been inclined to participate in the process because they know that the discussions would not bear any fruit for them. Why should they risk their lives and cooperate for nothing?

Question: Let us go back to 25 April. What will happen after the withdrawal?

Answer: Why do you keep asking the same question? Why do you not ask yourselves how much is Israel ready to contribute to improve relations between us? I do not know what it is that makes you so pessimistic.

Question: We have a good reason. Thousands of Israelis have visited Egypt to date whereas the number of Egyptians who have arrived in Israel as tourists can barely be counted on the fingers of both hands....

Answer: Israel is very expensive for us as a tourist site. Cyprus and Greece are almost five times cheaper for the Egyptian citizen who can afford taking a vacation.

Question: Maybe official elements in Egypt are not sufficiently encouraging the Egyptian tourist and are placing difficulties in his way?

Answer: On the contrary. Whoever wants to leave for Israel today can do so, he is given all services. It is up to the tourist. Moreover, nobody compels the Egyptian man-in-the-street to show the warmth and hearty attitude toward you the way he does. We, "the official elements," are confused and amazed at these meetings and it seems to us that, somehow, they are even exaggerated.

Question: What is your attitude toward events in Yamit?

Answer: I have been following events there, I read translations of press commentaries, I receive reports about your debates at the Knesset and in the Cabinet and I am shocked; after all, Yamit was erected on Egyptian soil. The settlements and the settlers are obviously a problem for the Israeli Government. We will not interfere and we do not have to interfere. Egypt expects the Israeli Government to honor its undertakings in the peace treaty.

Question: Yes, but the events in Yamit certainly arouse your curiosity in Cairo...

Answer: We paid a dear price for the peace treaty with Israel: the severance of relations between us and the Arab countries and, perhaps, even As-Sadat's murder. I want to make it unambiguously clear: Both parties must respect the international border determined in the peace treaty.

Question: Where were you in November 1977 when President as-Sadat announced his plan to leave for Jerusalem?

Answer: I was the secretary general of the National [Democratic] Party and, in that capacity, I followed the reactions of the citizens to the challenge set by President as-Sadat. We did nothing to emotionally stir the crowds. Millions of Egyptian citizens believed that the idea would be welcomed in Israel as enthusiastically as in Egypt and that the negotiations would conclude within 2 to 3 weeks.

Question: What did you feel when President as-Sadat issued his surprising announcement that he is leaving for Jerusalem?

Answer: The president sounded as if he was speaking a new language. It was a shock. Some of my colleagues in Parliament were astonished, others were amused, most of us had the feeling that a miracle had occurred.

Question: How will relations with your colleagues in Jerusalem, with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, proceed?

Answer: When I was appointed prime minister Mr Begin sent me a telegram of congratulations, and I reciprocated his good wishes. I hope that we will be able to cooperate, reach a comprehensive peace in the region and arrive at a formula on the issue of the autonomy. I wish the Israeli prime minister good health.

Question: Do you understand us, our mentality and our problems?

Answer: I am familiar with your claims on the issue of normalization. Give us time. Egyptians think differently than Israelis. Yamit created a serious problem for us. Our people are astonished at the dimensions of the disturbances and are asking themselves: Why are they fighting over land that belongs to the Egyptians? The Egyptian man-in-the-street is not interested in high politics. He wants his own land to be returned to him.

Question: Have you met Israelis in the past?

Answer: I saw Israelis in international conferences overseas (prior to the peace treaty) but I refrained from speaking to them. I have recently met delegations of the Labor Party and MAPAM which were visiting in Cairo.

Question: Do you have any hobbies?

Answer: I have one hobby but I do not have time to dedicate to it. I love to read about all kinds of subjects: economic, fiction, politics, history and travel. I have a large library at home with over 4,000 volumes.

Question: Have you read any books by Israeli authors?

Answer: Certainly, I have read the memoirs of Dayan, 'Ezer Weizman, Golda Me'ir and Menahem Begin.

Question: And a last word to the Israeli people?

Answer: No Arab country can demand that Egypt change the state of its relations with Israel, neither now nor in the future.

## DEFENSE MINISTER SHARON ARRIVES IN CAIRO

TA171952 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon arrived in Cairo this evening at the head of a Foreign Ministry and Defense Ministry delegation in order to participate in a meeting of the supreme Israeli-Egyptian committee on normailzation affairs. In addition to meeting Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Sharon may also confer with President Husni Mubarak and Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim abu Ghazalah.

### To Discuss Rafah

TA180550 Jerusalem POST in English 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Report by defense affairs correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Excerpt] Cairo -- Israel will propose to Egypt today that the town of Rafah either be turned over to Egypt in its entirety or remain wholly in the Gaza Strip after Israel completes its withdrawal from Sinai on April 26. The proposal will be made by Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon when he meets with Egyptian officials here this morning.

The Israeli proposal comes in an attempt to solve the problem of Rafah's 12,000 residents, who will be separated from the main body of the Gaza Strip cities when Israel returns to the pre-1967 borders. That border runs straight through the heart of the town, in some cases even leaving parts of individual houses on opposite sides of the border.

If Egypt should refuse both offers, Israel will withdraw to the international boundary as stipulated in the Camp David accords but will build a wall dividing the town into two segments -- a solution termed as "inhuman" by Israeli sources who note that this would split entire families and would be contrary to the spirit of peace of the accords.

There will be no offer for an exchange of territory, as reported in the east Jerusalem daily AL-FAJR. Quoting "Israeli sources," the paper claimed in its lead story yesterday that under this arrangement, Israel would annex the "Canada camp," a former UN base which now houses more than 500 refugee families transferred there in the 1970's when the army pushed security roads through the refugee camps. In exchange, the Egyptians would receive an equivalent amount of territory southeast of the town which contains an electric transformer.

Whatever the solution, the Jerusalem POST was told, under no circumstances would Israel agree to absorb the 12,000 Rafah residents into Gaza or demolish any homes in the area.

"In any international treaty as complex as the Camp David accords, there are bound to be complications which were not foreseen. The Rafah situation is precisely such a complication and for humanistic reasons, we believe that an alteration in the course of the border is the only viable solution," the source said.

Other major issues to be discussed by Sharon here in his meetings with Egyptian Defence Minister 'Abd al-Halim abu Ghazala and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali are an Israeli suggestion that the Yamit region infrastructure be removed after April 26 to avoid unnecessary clashes with settlers in the area; and the clarification of the Israeli view that the Red Sea islands of Tiran and Sanafir will only be handed over to the Multinational Force and Observers.

With regard to Yamit, Sharon said that this was only a suggestion which would make things easier for Israel, but he was emphatic on the question of Sanafir and Tiran. The Straits of Tiran, he said, were the prime cause of the conflict in 1967 and Israel wants to prevent any possible recurrence.

But 'Ali, in remarks published only hours before Sharon's arrival, said that the Israeli presence in Sinai will be ended on April 25 and "all manifestations of Egyptian sovereignty will be restored." This seemed to indicate that Sharon's request, at least, might be rejected.

Other issues to be discussed by Sharon, who has not yet been scheduled to meet President Husni Mubarak, but is expected to do so before he leaves Cairo on Wednesday, include other aspects of the normalization process, such as tourism, border crossing points and roads.

EGYPT'S 'ALI ON PAYMENT FOR SINAI FACILITIES

TA180613 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Report by correspondent in Egypt 'Oded Zarah]

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jan (exclusive) -- Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has disclosed that an agreement has been initialed on the compensation sum Egypt will pay Israel for the equipment it will leave behind in the Sinai. It amounts to $34 million. This agreement will be discussed and approved most probably tomorrow.

'Ali, who heads the Egyptian delegation to the talks of the supreme joint Israeli-Egyptian delegation -- whose deliberations are scheduled to begin tomorrow in Cairo -- announced that he would demand of his counterpart, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, that he implement "confidence-building" measures in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to encourage the Palestinians to join the peace process.

He added that Egypt demands an acceleration of the preparatory stages and the visits of Egyptian representatives and pertinent delegations in northern Sinai.

General 'Ali emphasized that he would demand that Sharon carry out the Egyptian demands over the Dayr as-Sultan Monastery in east Jerusalem as well as take action to release the Egyptian prisoners still in Israeli jails.

The third session of the supreme committee will open Monday morning and will be devoted to the completion of the Sinai pullback procedures. A second session will take place in the afternoon, and the topic on its agenda will be normalization in accordance with the conclusions reached by the subcommittees. A summing up meeting will convene on Tuesday.

## BRIEFS

WEST BANK APPOINTMENTS -- In the Hebron subdistrict, Shemu'el Segev has been appointed director of the Civilian Administration. The present governor of the Nabulus district, Col Freddy Zakh, will soon be charged with handling civilian matters. The person responsible for military matters has not been named. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Jan 82 TA]

SHEKEL EXCHANGE RATES -- Last week the shekel was revalued against most European currencies. In the last 6 weeks the shekel was devalued by only 2.9 percent against the pound sterling and 3.6 percent against the Deutschmark. It was devalued by 6 percent against the dollar. Britain and the FRG are the countries receiving a substantial portion of Israeli exports. Therefore, the relatively low rate of devaluation of the shekel against those countries' currencies markedly reduces the profitability of exports to those countries. [Text] [Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 17 Jan 82 p 2 TA]

BANK INTEREST RATES -- The nominal effective interest rate has dropped from 172 percent in a year in November to 154 percent in December, according to calculations made by the Bank of Israel. Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's insistence that the commerical banks lower their interest rates, coupled with a drop in the demand for credit, were largely responsible for the drop. The above figures reflect the final cost of credit, including all ancillary charges, and are based on the interest rates charged in debitory current accounts, known as overdrafts. The nominal annual interest rate fell from 172 percent to 166 percent in the third quarter of 1981. In real terms, after inflation is taken into account, the interest rate dropped from 35 percent to 19 percent during that period. The nominal annual interest rate will be about 155 percent in the first quarter of this year, according to estimates made by the Bank of Israel. [Text] [Jerusalem POST in English 17 Jan 82 p 2 TA]

## ALGERIA

### BENDJEDID CABLES OAU'S MOI ON CHAD SITUATION

LD162244 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] It was learned from an Algerian diplomatic source in Addis Ababa that President Chadli Bendjedid sent a telegram to current OAU Chairman President Daniel arap Moi, concerning the situation in Chad. According to the same source, President Chadli Bendjedid, who particularly expressed in this telegram Algeria's concern about the deteriorating situation in Chad, requested that the OAU show more firmness to prevent a deterioration of this situation and suggested that the OAU show more firmness toward the initiatives aimed at establishing peace and (?stability) in this country.

### LEBANESE, EGYPTIAN PARTY OFFICIALS ARRIVE

LD162300 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party and chairman of the Political Central Council of the Lebanese National Movement, arrived in Algiers today.

Concerning the framework of this visit, Walid Junblatt said: (?I have come in response to the invitation of the FLN to the Lebanese National Movement) naturally to hold consultations at this very crucial period in the history of Arab liberation and (?Lebanon).

Concerning the attitude of the Lebanese National Movement toward the military concentrations and the provocative policy of the Zionist states, Walid Junblatt said: It is natural that Israel masses its troops. This is not surprising. It is also natural that Israel carries out an aggressive operation against south Lebanon now that it has actually and practically seized the Golan Heights. It is our duty, the duty of the progressive Arab forces, to unite to confront the situation.

Walid Junblatt also said this visit comes at a very crucial period for developments in the Arab situation generally and in Lebanon in particular. He affirmed the inevitability of (?uniting) the patriotic progressive forces to confront Israeli aggression (?whatever the cost).

About half an hour after the arrival of Brother Walid Junblatt in Algiers, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping [Party], arrived in Algiers. He was welcomed by Muhammad ash-Sharif Musa'iddiyyah, member of the Political Bureau and the official in charge of the Permanent Committee of the Central Committee, and brother members of the Central Committee Abd al-Hamid Mahri, chairman of the Committee on Information, Culture and Training; Jallul Mala'ika, deputy speaker of the National People's Assembly; Al-Azhar (Shubayyib), head of the Department for Inter-party Relations; and Al-Akhdar Ibrahimi.

In a statement on arrival, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din said: We have come to exchange viewpoints with the FLN in regard to the general Arab situation. Concerning the situation in (?Egypt), Khalid Muhyi ad-Din said: We hope that future developments will be positive, that this will come about through the struggle of the Egyptian people and that the aspirations of the Egyptian people will be realized.

In the meantime, Brother Muhammad ash-Sharif Musa'iddiyyah, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Committee of the Central Committee, this afternoon received Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party.

Bendjedid Receptions

LD172132 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president and FLN secretary general, this afternoon at the presidential headquarters received Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party in Egypt. The meeting was attended by Muhammad ash-Sharif Musa'iddiyah, member of the Political Bureau and officer in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee.

President Chadli Bendjedid also received at noon today at the presidential headquarters the delegation of the Lebanese National Movement led by Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party. Present at the meeting were Muhammad ash-Sharif Musa'idiyyah, member of the Political Bureau and officer in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, and representative of the Lebanese National Movement in Algiers.

President Chadli Bendjedid also received today Brother Bilkacem Nabi, minister of energy and petrochemical industries, before the latter's departure for Lagos with a message from the president to President Shehu Shagari.

## LIBYA

### TRIPOLI REPORTS NUMAYRI SHOT, CONFLICT IN SUDAN

LD161442 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpts] According to an urgent dispatch from Khartoum, the ruler of Sudan yesterday was fired upon and hit by two bullets.

The situation in Khartoum seems more tense today, following the escalation of conflict started yesterday within the ranks of the army. According to some reports, certain elements have exchanged fire sporadically.

An observer in Sudan, particularly recently, can only find one interpretation for all these developments: the deterioration of conditions in Sudan to such a serious level that the Sudanese people are no longer able to tolerate them. In addition to this, there is the fall of the lackey regime into the abyss and also the fall of Numayri to the level of the defunct agent As-Sadat. All the people in Sudan are now aware of the causes of the developments in these decisive days when the Sudanese masses have reached a high pitch of brewing and revolution from which they will not retract until Numayri, the head of agentry and subservience in the country, falls.

Today, with the reports of Numayri's being hit by two bullets and of the escalation of disturbances within the ranks of the Sudanese Armed Forces to the extent of exchanging fire between the commands, the fate of the symbol of agentry in Sudan has been decided by the rebellious masses of Sudan and the true countdown for the end of the agent has begun. The masses together with the freemen in the armed forces will fix the hour to be rid of Numayri.

JANA: 'Civil Mutiny'

LD152000 Tripoli JANA in English 1855 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Jan (JANA) -- Reports from Khartoum said that the railway tracks between Khartoum and Atbarah has been blown up this afternoon bringing the railway traffic to a halt. On the other hand, ten people have been reported killed in the violent clashes yesterday during the funeral of a martyr in Wad Medani, capital of the central province. Clashes began when a policeman opened fire on the mourning crowds.

An official source at the Politburo of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party told our correspondent in Nairobi today that the masses of Wad Medani have announced a civil mutiny against the regime which was implemented 1000 percent.

AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI: U.S. BEHIND SUDAN COUP

NC170715 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] In its issue published yesterday, the AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI magazine quoted reliable sources as saying that the United States has put the final touches to a coup plan aimed at replacing the present faces in Sudan with others.

The magazine said specialists in Sudanese affairs stress that the problem in Sudan has several causes. Some of these causes are the increasing opposition to the Numayri regime and the Zionist occupation of Sudan, which has become evident recently in light of information that Zionist officers are training Sudanese units and that a senior Zionist officer named (Shlomo Asafi) is supervising the Sudanese military intelligence. The magazine says that another reason for the problem is the escalating campaign of liquidation of the educated people, students, workers and teachers. This campaign also affected army ranks where many officers have disappeared under mysterious circumstances. Basing its report on exclusive information, the magazine said that well over 1,000 Sudanese officers recently were liquidated.

ESSO-NATIONAL OIL ESTABLISHMENT AGREEMENT

LD141600 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jan (JANA) -- The national oil establishment in the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah, Esso Standard and Esso Sidra Inc Companies have signed an agreement under which the two companies will sell and relinquish all their rights and assets connected with their activities in the Jamahiriyah to the national oil establishment.

The national oil establishment has issued a press statement. Here is the text:

On 17 December 1981, an agreement was reached between the national oil establishment and the two companies Esso Standard and Esso Sidra Inc, under which the two companies will sell and relinquish all their rights, stocks and assets connected with their activities in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to the national oil establishment.

It has been decided that this agreement is effective as of 1 December 1981. The agreement also provides for a transition period during which the handing over and receiving process will take place in an organized manner and in accordance with defined measures to ensure the continuity of the oil operations without any confusion.

The signing of the aforementioned agreement occurred after lengthy negotiations between the two sides which lasted more than 2 months. All parties wanted to enable the two Esso companies to terminate their contractual and legal commitments in accordance with the law governing these relations. Under the concession contracts granted to the two companies, the national oil establishment shareholding was 51 percent, but under this agreement, the establishment has become the sole holder of those concessions, except for a very small percentage which is still held by G.E.R.S. Oil Company.

In accordance with the aforementioned, the national oil establishment has charged Sidra Oil Company -- which is an operational company totally owned by the national oil establishment -- with the task of running and managing operations in all oil areas previously run by the two Esso companies.

OFFICIAL URGES MILITARIZATION OF OIL SECTOR

LD161426 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The commander of urban militarization, Maj al-Kuwaylidi al-Humaydi, this morning met with the secretaries of the People's Committees for the oil sector in the presence of the secretary for oil to discuss the question of militarization of the oil sector in accordance with a well-studied training program which would ensure that militarization will not affect work in the oil fields and installations.

Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi expresses his appreciation of the efforts exerted by this sector and urged all the national elements to continue to exert efforts and to offer sacrifices to face the challenges to the Libyan Arab people and to their revolution. He affirmed that the imperialist challenges aim at impeding the march of the revolution and starving the Libyan Arab people.

Addressing the secretaries, he said that by their faith in their revolution, our people can frustrate the seige the American imperialist circles and their agents are working to impose on the Libyan people. He affirmed the need for the militarization of the oil sector and the creation of national technical capabilities as they are the only guarantee for solving the problems created by the hostile imperialist circles in the oil sector in a desperate attempt to force the Libyan people to relinquish their freedom, dignity and achievements.

IRANIAN OIL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 13 JAN

LD131628 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan (JANA) -- The delegation from the Iranian Oil Ministry left Tripoli at noon today at the end of its visit to the Jamahiriyah. The head of the delegation paid tributes to the great achievements of the al-Fatah Reveolution in various fields. In his statement to JANA at the airport, he stressed that the visit realizes new prospects in increasing cooperation in the oil and petrochemical fields and also in exchanging technical experience in this respect between the two countries.

## SUDAN

OFFICIALS DENY REPORTS OF NUMAYRI SHOOTING

Foreign Minister

GF170644 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Ad-Dammam, 16 Jan (WAKH) -- Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani has denied reports that unidentified persons opened fire on President Numayri in an attempt to assassinate him. The Sudanese foreign minister, who was contacted by telephone by the Saudi newspaper AL-YAWM--which will publish his statement tomorrow--called the reports baseless and false fabrications.

The Sudanese foreign minister added: I met President Numayri today when I introduced the Indian ambassador in Khartoum to him as well as the Romanian ambassador who invited the president to visit Romania. The president accepted the invitation with the timing to be decided later.

In the meanwhile, informed Sudanese sources told AL-YAWM that the exchange of fire reported to have taken place among Sudanese Army personnel never occured. The sources added that the first vice president and defense minister, 'Abd al-Majid Khalil, visited the Department of Military Works in Khartoum today. The sources said the situation is quite normal and that all rumors were baseless.

Presidential Spokesman

NC161910 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Salah Labib, assistant to the spokesman for the Sudanese presidential palace, denied allegations disseminated by the Libyan news agency that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has been shot. The Sudanese official also denied reports there has been a mutiny within the Sudanese Army.

The Sudanese official said that these Libyan allegations are nothing more than a vicious attempt to create tension in Sudan.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI PRESIDES OVER 17 JAN MEETING

JN181224 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Jan (SUNA) -- President Numayri yesterday presided over an expanded meeting attended by the vice presidents, Political Bureau members, ministers, governors of the regions, heads of regional people's councils, the SSU General Secretariat and senior state officials.

During the meeting, the president said he preferred to meet with the leaders to talk about recent events in the country. He stressed that the past few days were crucial and required a meeting to discuss events since the eruption of the 25 May revolution. He read the program submitted to the citizens in his speech prior to the 1971 presidential elections. He reminded the conferees of what he said in this speech. He then read a large portion of his speech on the occasion of his second presidential term in March 1977. He also submitted a report on the recent riots and demonstrations and their results in the various cities, indicating that the communists and Ba'thists were behind moving the students and employees and behind the attempt to instigate the man in the street to topple the regime.

He called on the political and executive leaders to continue their meeting at 0900 today, Monday, under First Vice President Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil to discuss all the topics submitted to them during the meeting.

His excellency asserted that he would (?not) rescind the basic economic program he had proposed, saying that there will be an increase in sugar prices during the coming 18 months. He pointed out that there are still subsidies on commodities, adding that the price of flour will increase. His excellency requested that these issues be clearly and candidly discussed and a suitable decision be adopted as to the soundness of this program.

President Numayri called for holding a discussion under the first vice president and for talking frankly and sincerely. He said he believes the ordinary Sudanese citizen is not dominated by anyone, asserting that neither the World Bank nor any other state dominates us and that we are among those African states following a regular course.

President Numayri comprehensively reviewed the disciplinary measures recently adopted by the regular forces and read four reports prepared by some of the ministers' advisers on these measures.

His excellency also reviewed part of his speech to the third meeting of the third session of the SSU's Central Committee in March 1979, thus bringing to mind the resolutions previously adopted and the speeches that were made.

He touched on the campaigns directed against the SSU at that time, saying that the revolution's institutions will never be arenas for the old conflicts, (?sabotage) and fragmentation. Rather, he pointed out, the revolution's institutions will continue to be ones of alliance, solidarity and unity. He asserted that the SSU is now what it has always been -- the mold for national unity and a symbol of Sudan's progress with a united will and in the service of the people.

DAMASCUS SAYS SOUTHERN COUNCIL OFFICIAL KILLED

JN132139 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum -- The major general who chairs the higher executive council of southern Sudan was killed this morning. Reports said members of the opposition in the south opened fire on him because of the large-scale arrest campaign which he organized against the Sudanese nationalists in the area.

SUNA Cites Appearances

JN141202 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Juba, 14 Jan (SUNA) -- Maj Gen Qasam Allam 'Abdallah Rasas, chairman of the higher transitional executive Council of the southern region, will preside over the conference of the governors of the southern region's six provinces, tomorrow, Friday.

Major General Rasas yesterday presided over a meeting of his top aides and tax authority's employees.

NUMAYRI COMMENTS ON OPPOSITION LEADER AL-HINDI

JN101755 Khartoum SUNA in English 1736 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jan (SUNA) -- Ash-Sharif Husayn Yusuf al-Hindi, famous Sudanese opposition leader, passed away in Saudi Arabia following a long period of exile since May 25, 1969.

President Ja'far Numayri issued today an obituary mentioning the role played by Al-Hindi in political movement before the birth of May revolution. Al-Hindi had spent 13 years in different countries launching campaigns against the legitimate authority of Sudan.

President Numayri said in his obituary inspite of differences and his opposition to Sudanese people's revolution the principle of Islamic doctrine obliged us to ask God to bless him.

President Numayri went on to say that it Al-Hindi was opposing the legitimacy of the regime in Sudan that was his opinion and if he expressed good intention towards the national reconciliation that was also his opinion.

## KENYA

### SWAPO LEADER BRIEFS MOI ON NAMIBIAN SITUATION

EA151132 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The leader of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, Mr Sam Jujoma, arrived in Nairobi last evening to brief the chairman of the OAU, President Daniel arap Moi, on the progress being made on the struggle to liberate Namibia.

At the press conference at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Mr Nujoma said he had also come to Kenya to express his people's appreciation to the Government of Kenya for the material, political and diplomatic support which Kenya has given to SWAPO in its liberation struggle against racist South Africa. He recalled that during the last OAU summit held in Nairobi, the Kenyan Government pledged $1 million support to the cause of liberating Namibia.

The SWAPO leader said Namibia is going to be independent whether South Africa likes it or not. He said the attacks by South Africa on independent African states in southern Africa would not prevent the nationalists in South Africa from dismantling the racist apartheid policy.

Mr Nujoma, who was accompanied by his secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Peter Mueshihage, was met by the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Muchemi, and the acting chief of protocol, Mr Dennis Afande.

### $1 Million Aid Pledged

EA161354 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Kenya gave $500,000 to SWAPO President Mr Sam Nujoma, for training and other expenses of the liberation movement, yesterday. An additional $500,000 will be given in kind.

The government pledged the $1 million assistance to SWAPO during the OAU meeting in Nairobi last year.

The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, said during a press conference in his office in Nairobi, that Mr Nujoma was in Kenya to brief the chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, on the developments in Namibia and also to discuss the latest Western proposals on the Namibian independence.

Addressing the press conference, Mr Nujoma thanked President Moi, the government and the ruling party, KANU, for continued support to his liberation movement. He said that SWAPO would not accept a mixed electoral system in Namibia, but would like one electoral system, as practiced in Kenya and other democratic countries.

### Nujoma on U.S. 'Duplicity'

EA171456 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] The president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, whose forces are fighting a guerrilla war against South Africa for control of the territory, accused the United States yesterday of duplicity with the racists of Pretoria in its handling of the problem.

Nujoma, who was in Nairobi to brief President Moi on the Namibia situation, accused the Reagan administration of being racist and said it was incapable of negotiating independence for Namibia.

Speaking in an interview at Nairobi international airport before leaving for Lusaka, Mr Nujoma accused the Western countries of being hypocritical over the issue of Namibian independence. He warned them that they should not run to SWAPO when bloodshed spreads to South Africa. He added that it was the Western nations that are supporting the South African apartheid regime militarily and economically. Mr Nujoma accused the Western nations of trying to subvert the authority of the United Nations over Namibian independence.

16 Jan Departure

EA162234 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The president of the Namibian liberation movement, SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, left Nairobi today for Lusaka, Zambia. Mr Nujoma arrived in Kenya on Thursday at the invitation of the Kenyan Government. During his visit, Mr Nujoma briefed the current OAU chairman, H.E. President Daniel arap Moi, on the progress of Namibia's liberation struggle. He was seen off at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko; the permanent secretary in the ministry, Mr Muchemi, and other senior government officials.

MOI DISCUSSES CHAD WITH NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD171608 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] The Nigerian minister for external affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu, who has been in Kenya to confer with the chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, left for home last night.

Addressing a press conference at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Professor Audu commended President Moi for the quick action he took in sending a pan-African peacekeeping force to Chad. He told the press that the purpose of his visit to Kenya has to discuss with President Moi the modality of establishing a government in Chad based on free and fair elections. This minister pointed out that the present government in Chad is a Transitional National Union Government and that the ultimate aim of the OAU was to establish a freely-elected government.

He was seen off at the airport by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, his permanent secretary, Mr Muchemi, and other senior officials of his ministry.

UGANDA

OPPOSITION PARTY OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

EA152014 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Anthony Ochaya, secretary general of Uganda's opposition Democratic Party [post as heard], has been arrested by security personnel. Party sources in Kampala say that he was arrested as he got off a bus at Mbuya yesterday afternoon. The source added that about 15 armed soldiers were guarding Ochaya's home, some on the roof and others wandering through the compound. The sources say that Ochaya was taken to Mbuya barracks after arrest, although his present whereabouts are not known.

## BENIN

### COUNTRY'S INVOLVEMENT IN GHANA COUP DENIED

AB151732 Paris AFP in French 1631 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Cotonou, 15 Jan (AFP) -- The official BENIN PRESS AGENCY, ABP, Friday categorically denied Benin's involvement in the recent coup in Ghana. The agency explained that such untruthful allegations reported by some foreign news agencies are essentially aimed at casting suspicion on the policy of good neighborliness which Benin has endeavored to maintained since 26 October 1972 (when President Mathieu Kerekou acceded to power). Benin remains faithful to one of the principles underlying its foreign policy, that is, noninterfence in other state's internal affairs, ABP added.

In conclusion, the agency called on international opinion not to pay attention to such lies and appealed to Benin public opinion to demonstrate vigilance to hamper international reactionary forces and their African agents who want to move counter to history.

## GHANA

### ATIM ON FORMATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES

AB151105 Accra Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Interview with Provisional National Defense Council member Chris Abukari Atim on the program "Let's Find Out" -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] "Let's Find Out" today discusses a very important issue: the issue of the formation of National Defense Committees in the regions, in the districts, in the villages (?as well as) in the workplaces. We are very lucky to have with us in the studio Chris Abukari Atim, member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], to talk about the formation of the national defense committees. Mr Atim, you are welcome.

[Answer] Thank you very much.

[Ouestion] Ghana has now got a new government. And it is in a new era: the era of probity and accountability. We would like you to expatiate on the provisions of the formation of the national defense committees.

[Answer] Yes, I will do so. The national defense committees, or people's defense committees as they called, are going to be the power base of this country from now on. The point is that our history has clearly shown that we cannot entrust our affairs into the hands of anybody any more; that every time that we have entrusted our affairs into the hands of anyone to manage them, we have always regretted it. Our history is full of such examples, whether under civilian governments or military governments. Under civilian governments, we have seen that, under the guise of democracy, people are elected to parliament and when they go there, they do not represent anybody any more, except themselves. They take over the distribution of every type of commodity in the country, every kind of thing. The distribution of the wealth of the country is dictated by them and is always distributed in such a way that it is they and their relatives and their friends and their classmates and so forth who are given priority. The point is that democracy has never been concretized in this country. It is important that democracy becomes a reality for the common man, otherwise this frustration will continue.

So the PNDC is initiating these defense committees as a means of ensuring that the people of this country from now on can take control over their own affairs, that nobody any more can sit down anywhere -- whether he is an angel or a devil -- and actually take decisions on behalf of the people of this country. I hope you see through these examples what I mean.

[Question] Carry on.

[Answer] If you go back into our history, you will find out that the [word indistinct] situation did not begin a short while ago. When we elected Limann and his crew with his government, they took over in a time when there were rising expectations. The people of this country were poised for great achievements. The June 4 era had just gone and there had been an era of accountability. People thought that there would never be a return to the day when corruption was the order of the day. But immediately afterwards you saw what happened. The first thing they did was to disorganize or disarm the consciousness of the people that had been acquired by the June 4 era. [Words indistinct] and by the dismissal of workers who had stood courageously by the June 4 revolution and who should have been (?protected) to continue to defend the aims and objectives of the June 4 revolution. There was no means by which the people of this country could defend themselves against these abuses.

In other words, the June 4 revolution despite all its achievements has not armed the people of this country with an instrument by which they would ensure that these gains that they had made would continue to remain even under the government of Limann. So what happened was that the government of Limann systematically deprived the people of this country of these gains that they had made in the June 4 era and then went on to destroy the national fiber, the moral fiber of the country altogether. People were so frustrated that during the last registration exercise, people were actually openly rejecting the whole voting procedure. People in certain villages actually drove away the registration assistants, claiming that for all these years they have been voting, they have had no results at all; no concrete thing has come out of this voting exercise, which means that people had become so disillusioned with this political situation that they were looking for -- they were aspiring [words indistinct] for a new system to replace this poor democracy which enables a few people, under the guise of having been elected by the people, to go and actually dictate on behalf of everyone of us; to actually take over control of our affairs and dictate in a manner that runs counter to our own interest. So it is important that the people of this country from now on actually take over the decisionmaking process, not by delegating it to representatives or anybody, but actually deliberating upon national issues and local issues and taking decisions [words indistinct] and no longer through representatives any more.

[Question] That is beautiful. Now can we move on, sir, to the aims and objectives of the people's defense committees? And at this stage, possibly you can categorize them. That is, after giving the aims and objectives, maybe we will then move to the formation, the categories.

[Answer] The people's defense committees are going to have a broad perspective. They will be formed at all working places, factories, mines, farms, in the villages and towns. Now one will have to categorize them because those which are organized at working places cannot work in the same way as those which are going to be organized at residential areas in the villages and towns. But what we expect at this stage is that initially local defense committees will be formed. These are what we are agitating for right now. Local defense committees will be formed at all levels whether in the villages, towns or working places. Now these local defense committees, by their own process of democracy, will eventually evolve district defense committees and these district defense committees will also evolve regional defense committees in each region. And out of this process of democracy from the grass roots will evolve a national defense committee. That is what we envisage. But presently there has got to be a national coordinating center which will ensure that these local defense committees which are formed all over the place do not degenerate into vigilantes or some other organizations that are not really going to serve the purpose of the revolution.

[Question] This leads us to another crucial question: Who qualifies to be a member of the defense committee?

[Answer] That is an important question. This people's defense committee: Initially, we expect that it will be made of the most conscious elements at the working places or in towns, the people who have grasped the basic idea of the revolution, that is, to put power into the hands of the common people of this country -- people with real initiative. And they will be disciplined people -- not just anybody at all who will come and cause a lot of problems for the people but people who have the welfare of the people at heart. People who have the confidence of the people in the area will be expected to initiate these committees. They should be conscious and disciplined people. In fact, rules of discipline will be drawn up because we expect that these elements will be organizers and, as organizers, they must be examples of revolutionary behavior, otherwise they will not have the confidence of the people and they will degenerate into either autocratic persons [word indistinct] which we do not expect.

[Question] Under this subject, could you elaborate on a suggestion that workers' defense committees should discuss with heads of establishments and agree on new modalities for promotions, transfer and disciplinary procedures?

[Answer] I will do so. The point is this that in the past all the decisions in this country have been taken on behalf of the people of management, by top officials. The working people have never actually participated in drawing up all these guidelines and procedures. But these are the people who actually do the work to produce all the wealth of the country. And whatever guidelines and procedures are required for the smooth operation of the various establishments and so forth, should be drawn up in consultation with the workers themselves. We think that many of the procedures and guidelines that are in operation right now do not favor the workers and the common people. So the common people must now be invited to participate -- in drawing up procedures and guidelines for promotions, appointments and so on because they have a vested interest in everything that goes on in their working places.

[Question] I would like us to discuss precisely coordinating. We are aware that the defense committees will have about three or four categories, that is, national, regional, district and then local. What type of relationship or coordination? I am thinking of reporting -- which committee reports to what? Assuming there is a committee in my village and there is an issue to be raised, at what level can they go? Another instance is that if there is an issue in a corporation or company which needs some clarifications. If that case is not competently dealt at the management level, what next?

[Answer] Actually, we expect that most of the work will be done by the committees themselves. That is what we mean when we say that the people must take over power themselves. We do not expect that they will be sending forward all their problems to the top for solutions. We expect that they will actually take action at their working places and so forth to solve most of the problems.

However, I agree that there may be some problems that cannot be resolved at the local level. That is why we will have these coordinating bodies -- the district coordination bodies, the regional ones and the national coordinating body. These are merely coordinating bodies that are not going to impose themselves or take over the powers of the local people's defense committees. The real power base will be at the bottom -- the people's defense committee responding where they need to coordinate with other defense committees in other areas to arrive at a national consensus that these district, regional and national coordinating bodies will come in.

But we expect that eventually the local defense committees should be able to take over and do most of the work they are expected to do. For instance, if there is a village people's defense committee which identifies the priorities and main problems of the area and they decide that they want a certain project to be set up in their area, they can actually organize the resources and everything to get this project off the ground. We do not expect that they will actually appeal to the national bodies to ensure that this is done but that they will actually take the initiative and organize the resources because nobody can stand in their way when they decide to organize the resources and build for themselves what they think is required.

[Question] Now, in this country we have our national budget every year. What sometimes happens is that development projects for various areas, suggestions for these, sometimes come from the top. This is what some people say. Do I understand you to mean that there should be a system whereby the people's defense committees in a particular village or town will possibly be drawn into an initiation of a type of project needed in that village or town? Is that what you mean?

[Answer] That is exactly what we mean. We mean that the people of this country must be brought into the decisionmaking process; and no one, no group of experts somewhere, should sit down and draw up a so-called national budget on behalf of the people and that the people should be involved in deciding what priorities should be attended to for the fiscal year that is in question and that they will take decisions and forward their proposals and suggestions up to the national coordinating bodies. And all these will be incorporated into the national budget. Whatever budget has been drawn up will be a reflection of what the people themselves have discussed and approved of and not what some people or a group of experts have decided to concentrate upon.

[Question] Already there are existing groups at workplaces like the Senior Staff Association and the Trade Union Congress. How do you envisage the relationship between these existing groups and the people's defense committees.

[Answer] The people's defense committees are now organs of people's power. They are not meant to replace existing trade unions or come into conflict with existing organizations which have (?pushed) the most the welfare of the people. They will work closely with the trade unions but they will work beyond the trade unions because they have a wider perspective and broader objectives. Trade unions are mostly concerned with local problems at our working places, like fighting for better working conditions for their workers. But the people's defense committees have a larger national objective of ensuring the welfare of not only the people at the working places but of the whole country.

[Question] Now, do we touch on this problem? Do you expect giving a legal backing to these committees?

[Answer] Yes. This has been even provided for in the proclamation and guidelines for this will be issued soon.

RAWLINGS SAYS 'BE READY TO MAKE SACRIFICES'

AB1870636 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has called on Ghanaians to be ready to make the necessary sacrifices in defense of the revolution.

Such sacrifices are necessary because the country will undergo difficult problems in the course of the revolution. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was addressing members of the National Union of Ghana Students [NUGS] at the Nicholson Stadium in Accra today. The students had spent the greater part of the day undertaking communal labor in parts of the city.

The PNDC chairman reminded them of their responsibility within the society and urged them to use their creative powers for the benefit of the revolution. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings told the students that being the conscience of the society, they must unearth the creative powers within them for the development of the country. He regretted that after 25 years of independence, Ghana's economy is still in a mess. He told them that they should use their education to help restructure the economy. He stressed that the power of the gun will not help rebuild the nation. It is left to the people to exercise the power of their mind to make the country what it used to be. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings warned them not to allow themselves to be disorganized by detractors of the revolution.

The president of NUGS, Mr Philip Gardner, affirmed the students' support for the PNDC and asked the council not to stand in their way if they want to change the country for the benefit of the ordinary people. Mr Gardner advised students of their responsibility to their fellow underprivileged citizens. He told them that if they failed to use their education for the betterment of their own people, then they are traitors.

Earlier in a statement, the NUGS emphasized that the expectations of most Ghanaians require leaders who are genuinely patriotic, have imagination and boldness of vision, and are willing to try ideas for the reconstruction of the country. And in this regard, it asked the council to appoint people who will actually advance the interest of the broad masses of Ghanaians in a meaningful way, if it is to succeed in its task. The statement said at the highest levels of government, Ghanaians have had the misfortune of having in positions of authority persons whose perceptions of the country's development, possibilities and the path to follow have always been narrow. It said the country's productive sector has been structured to supply the needs of industrialized nations without any serious attention being given to the country's needs. It therefore urged the council to move away from these old ways of doing things.

The statement also urged the council, especially its chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, not to yield to pressures from imperialists to appoint their puppets who are never genuinely committed to the people.

ACCRA PAPERS EXAMINE PROBLEMS FACING PNDC

AB150845 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Text] Writing under the heading "Guidelines Are Necessary," the daily GRAPHIC describes the general atmosphere in the country now as that of wait and see. For example, the Makola women have chosen the safer line of hiding their goods, hoping that the revolution will end soon. [Words indistinct] that they have reduced prices and the next morning the prices remain the same. Drivers jerk up their fares and drop them by a cedi or two just to please the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. The GRAPHIC points out that all these indicate that there is an attitude of fear without fear and to confuse the situation further, some military personnel act in a manner which make some people doubt the objectives of the revolution.

To remove all doubts, the GRAPHIC calls on the PNDC to act on some important points. New lorry fares should be approved without delay and market prices made uniform. Rent charges should be announced to guide the doubting landlords about the seriousness of the PNDC directives. The paper further calls on the council to appoint liaison officers immediately to handle matters in the ministries. Soldiers should be educated on the aims of the revolution so as to make them realize that the harassment of civilians is uncalled for.

As much as the GRAPHIC appreciates the fact that the PNDC is taking calculated steps to deal with the multiple problems of the country, it finds it necessary to ask for some more guidelines and action.

The GHANIAN TIMES cautions that the revolution is bound to bring in its wake shortages of some goods. But it must be remembered that a revolution which seeks to destroy reactionary and oppressive sociopolitical structures in order to build new progressive ones, must cause some disruptions in the flow of certain services for obvious reasons. First, the exploiters of the nation who have been swept away by the revolution will try to sabotage the revolution by adopting all kinds of tricks to cause shortages of goods. Certainly, the period between the overthrow of profiteering and the establishment of effective price control would normally be a period of uncertainty in the supply of goods. This is because it takes time to reorganize the distribution system to eliminate diversion.

The TIMES therefore maintains that the probability of shortages must be expected until the PNDC is able to throw out the profiteers from the market. It also points out that the country cannot continue to depend on foreign exchange credits or borrowing to import goods. Therefore, until the council clears the mess and revives Ghana's own foreign exchange earning activities, reliance on outside credit cannot be a safe bet to get supplies. In the view of the TIMES, these are some of the realities which Ghanians must accept if the revolution should succeed in carrying out the basic structural changes that are necessary to lay the foundation of social justice for all.

The BELIEVER notes that the exercise of issuing exit permits to Ghanians wishing to travel outside the country is uncalled for as it is a clear violation of human rights and against the ECOWAS charter which the PNDC has pledged to observe. The paper points out that the usual practice of people waiting to travel to other countries is to obtain visas from the missions of the countries of their destination. The best thing for the PNDC to do is to evolve a strong liaison with the foreign missions to screen the applications before visas are issued to them. Besides, the council should see to it that security at the borders and gateways are tightened to prevent travelers without valid documents from getting away. That was the BELIEVER. It also calls on the PNDC to resume diplomatic relations with Israel as it has done with Libya, last week.

Writing under the heading "Service With Honor" the MIRROR says the call on members of the PNDC to work without looking at the clock must serve as a reminder to all that the time to match right with responsibility has caught up with Ghanians. The journey ahead to salvage the economy may be long and tedious but the reality of the situation, namely, service, must not be lost sight of. The MIRROR calls on all Ghanians to accept the responsibilities and sacrifices which constitute the bedrock of the nation's upliftment from the doldrums. It is only through this that the people would be in a position to build a country of righteousness.

*PIONEER WARNS AGAINST IMPORTED THEORIES*

AB152015 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The PIONEER believes that the country's present economic fate is largely due to the reliance on socioeconomic theories with academic and practial dimensions the political apostles of previous regimes did not fully understand.

According to the paper, with the exception of the June 4 era, the other regimes had been nurtured on socioeconomic theories which have proved ineffective and useless in the local circumstancesof the country. The PIONEER therefore cautions the Provisional National Defense Council not to be guided by either Marx or Montesquiue. It hopes that on the pedestal of authenticity, which means the reliance of Ghana's traditional institutions as the base for reformation and truth, Ghanaians will succeed in their supreme task of social reformation.

## LIBERIA

JUSTICE MINISTER SUSPENDS DEPUTY POLICE DIRECTOR

AB141953 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Police Director Sen Mastekoye has been suspended for 2 weeks by Justice Minister Isaac Nyeplu for gross insubordination to Police Director Joe Mayers. Mr Mastekoye's suspension stems from a recommendation from Police Director Joe Mayers to Minister Nyeplu, calling for the suspension of Mr Mastekoye for what he described as wanton disinterest in the job coupled with gross insubordination meted out to Director Mayers by Mr Sen Mastekoye.

Director Mayers complained that Mr Mastekoye yesterday deliberately boycotted a very important staff meeting scheduled to discuss urgent matters relevant to the security of the state. In a letter to Mr Mastekoye, Justice Minister Nyeplu said it seems incredible for me to comprehend your motive which exemplified a nonchalant attitude toward your job to the detriment of your own interest and that of the security of the state since orders given you by the director of police in the supreme interest of the state are carelessly handled or never executed at all by you. The letter also referred to Deputy Director Mastekoye as being administratively inept. Minister Nyeplu emphasized that since the government and the people of Liberia must be protected at all costs by those entrusted with such tasks, any departure, therefore, would be an attempt to undermine the integrity of the security of the state.

## NIGERIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SHAGARI-AHIDJO TALKS

AB131929 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Nigeria and Cameroon today expressed the desire to strengthen relations between them. The decision to this effect was taken by President Shehu Shagari and his Cameroonian counterpart, El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, after bilateral talks between them.

In a joint communique signed by the two presidents today at State House, Marina, they expressed regret at the border clash between their two countries last May and resolved not to allow the incident to affect cooperation between them. They decide to conclude some cooperation agreements on telecommunications, (?posts and financial services), a convention of extradition as well as an accord on administrative cooperation in important matters. The Nigeria-Cameroon joint commission is also to be reactivated in order to strengthen cooperation in all fields.

Presidents Shehu Shagari and Ahidjo agreed that the two countries should explore areas of cooperation in the field of hydroelectricity.

On the international scene, they expressed dismay at the increasing evidence of interference and interventions in the internal affairs of states, particularly in Africa. This, they remarked, was in violation of the objectives and ideals of the United Nations and OAU. The two leaders called on the international community to concede to African states the right to shape their own destinies.

On Chad, both presidents appealed to all countries to give full support to the efforts by the OAU to secure a peaceful settlement in that country. They requested all countries with common borders with Chad to desist from supporting factions which might try to undermine OAU effort to reestablish internal security and organize free and fair elections in that country.

With regard to South Africa, the two leaders resolved to support liberation movements in the region in their just struggle to achieve political rights and restore human dignity. They reaffirmed their determination to assist Namibians through SWAPO and called on UN Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions on the racist regime in order to induce her to grant independence to Namibia.

On the Middle East, Presidents Shehu Shagari and Ahidjo condemned the recent Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights.

With regard to inter-African cooperation, they commended efforts being made to expand and consolidate existing African regional economic groupings, adding that they were positive means of implementing the Lagos plan of action.

Before the signing of the communique, a trade agreement was initialed by both countries. The minister for external affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu, signed on behalf of the Federal Government, while his Cameroonian counterpart, Mr Paul Dontsop, initialed for his country. The trade agreement is, however, subject to the usual exchange of the instrument of ratification by the two governments.

Presidents Shehu Shagari and Ahmadou Ahidjo later left Lagos for Sokoto on a 2-day official visit.

## TOGO

### PRESIDENT EYADEMA VIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS, GOALS

AB131049 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Address to the nation by President Gnassingbe Eyadema on the eve of the 15th anniversary of national liberation day -- live]

[Excerpts] On the eve of this anniversary marking a decisive turning point in our great revolution, how could we fail to take the opportunity to present a rough picture of what we have achieved together and what remains to be done?

From the political point of view, our country's recent past left memories too painful to recall. But how can we explain the events we are now celebrating if we do not at least briefly recall some salient episodes of this sad period? Before recalling the past, however, my first thoughts go to all the children who, because of their origin or opinions, experienced shameful days and the most ignoble humiliations. My dear fellow countrymen and women, it is now 15 years since our country -- which was then only a state torn to pieces by hatred, divided by violence and torn between partisan interests -- called upon the army for the second time to save it from chaos and the horrors of civil war which the first intervention of 13 January 1963 avoided just in time.

We would like to recall the fate of the 2,507 political prisoners of the First Republic, which the army freed on 13 January 1963 nor that of the 500 other political detainees of the Second Republic who gained their freedom 4 years later. In responding twice to the people's call, the ambition of the army was neither to seize power nor to keep it. Its sole ambition was to end the hunting of human beings, settling of scores, disorder and anarchy. This country has been liberated; peace has been restored; national unity is now a reality and freedoms are guaranteed.

In 15 years, there are only three political detainees in the whole country since two others regained their freedom this very day.

This means that the Togolese People's Rally -- our great vanguard party which we all decided to create in 1969 in order to fill the political vacuum left by the dissolution of the political parties existing at the time -- has become a school of democracy and participation and a veritable national crucible where all the nation's elements determined to build the new Togo have been merged and united in restored peace and harmony. The development of our institutions, the people's political maturity and their manifest desire to definitively close the painful pages of the past -- when aggressive hostilities sustained feelings of jealously, hatred and mistrust -- have hastened the advent of the Third Republic.

Concerning the economic and social policy inaugurated 15 years ago, we can say without any false modesty that the task accomplished in such a short time testifies to the sustained efforts for a harmonious development of the entire territory. Today, we are compelled to admit that our policy of setting up major projects for the benefit of our people and to free them from the great evils of poverty, misery and ignorance has achieved positive results, especially when one remembers the catastrophic financial situation left behind by the previous regimes. The national budget, which was never more than (?16) billion francs, now amounts to more than 72 billion francs while the per capita gross national product has increased threefold within 15 years. The important infrastructures, which have been set up, have promoted national integration.

The exceptional efforts made in infrastructures and equipment have accelerated our industrial development. In fact, our young industry -- which scarcely existed 15 years ago -- now includes some important units forming the basis of our future industrialization. Although all these projects achieved through sustained sacrifices and selflessness promise us the brightest future, we should not believe that the fight for our liberation has ended. On the contrary, we must redouble our efforts and vigilance to safeguard these precious achievements of our revolution. The peace, unity and political stability we established and to which we are strongly attached remain the surest factors of our common development.

All of us are now sufficiently informed and cannot, therefore, be surprised by the development of a crisis which, by its volume, is shaking the foundations of the economies of the so-called wealthy countries and particularly of Third World countries. The consequences of this generalized crisis is the difficulties resulting from the continued downward trend of the prices of our agricultural export crops and the sale at a loss of our phosphates, the prices of which are still being unilaterally imposed on us by consumers and speculators.

At the same time, our countries are helplessly witnessing the arms race of the industrialized countries and which swallows up every year the equivalent of the gross national products of all the developing countries. One can, therefore, easily understand that the Togolese economy -- which exists in an extremely difficult and complicated environment -- cannot be spared the effects of recession, inflation and unemployment. This is why, as in the past, we must continue -- in cooperation with our African brothers and all the peace-loving countries aware of their responsibilities -- to struggle for the promotion of a new international order characterized by more justice in economic relations. We also must struggle against anything that oppresses and debases man such as apartheid, racism, misery, hunger or disease.

Despite the extremely difficult situation of which you are aware, I have decided on a 10 percent increase in the salaries of temporary workers and 5 percent for civil servants. For the past 15 years, this represents a global increase of 75 percent in the salaries of the temporary workers and of 65 percent in the salaries of civil servants. As for our rural compatriots, they are again this year exempted from the payment of their civic tax.

The green revolution, launched in 1977 and which we have continued to develop in all its aspects, [words indistinct] and the voluntary contributions to the national solidarity fund constitute for us the most eloquent expression of our support for the strategy which will lead us, through self-sufficiency in food, to limit the evil consequences of our present economic disorder.

We remain convinced that the hotbeds of war and tension often created and maintained on our continent by foreign powers really benefit only the cannon merchants. This is why our foreign policy, which is based on dialogue, exchange of views and peace, has always advocated peaceful solutions to the problems shaking Africa and proclaims that it is time our continent turns its back on politicking and devotes its energy and resources to its integral development.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### MAPUTO REPORTS AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS BY RSA PLANES

EA171504 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] From 1 December 1981 to 8 January this year, the air force of the racist regime of South Africa persisted in its violations of the People's Republic of Mozambique's airspace.

Its numerous violations were aimed at supplying the armed gangs commanded by South Africa, carrying out reconnaissance missions and infiltrating its agents and mercenaries. Such violations of Mozambique airspace took place in a number of regions of Maputo, Gaza and Manica, according to the VOZ DE COMBATE.

On 4 December, an aircraft from South Africa violated Mozambique airspace twice in Goba Fronteira, in Maputo. On the following day, another aircraft overflew the Machaze area in Manica. On 10 December, a South African Nord Atlas overflew the mouth of the Limpopo River in Gaza. It later returned to the apartheid country via Mozambique's border with Zimbabwe.

On 4 January, Maputo Province, more specifically the Ponta do Ouro Region, was once again overflown by two aircraft and one South African helicopter.

## ZAMBIA

### KAUNDA ANNOUNCES PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

CA172136 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] President Kaunda today warned of instant disciplinary action against leaders who violate party regulations, saying the party and its government has been talking about discipline among its rank and file for too long. That phase has now gone and it was now time for action. Any leader who failed to conform to the laid-down party disciplinary code would as from now face instant action.

The President sounded the warning this morning at a State House press conference at which he announced a major party and government reshuffle, in which he dropped ministers, governors and other high-ranking leaders. Those removed include senior ministers, Mr Chafwa for labor and social services and Mr Nephas Tembo for lands and natural resources, while the legal affairs minister of state, Mr Ludwig Sondashi, has been put on a 3-month suspension without pay for a controversial [word indistinct] he made at a North-Western Provincial Council meeting. Four district governors who returned to Zambia from a course in Bulgaria without permission have also been dismissed. They are Mr Ntana Chindefu, Mr David (Shangala), Mr Morgan (Chilezi) and Reverend Chipes.

Those elevated include Mr Frederick Hapunda, a backbencher in Parliament, to become minister for education and culture, replacing Dr Henry Meebelo who has been moved to the National Commission for Development Planning [words indistinct] last year when Mr Joshua Lumina was sacked for his involvement in burning the buttocks of a Mazubuku headman. The other backbenchers given ministerial portfolios are Mr Cosmas Masongo from Nchanga, who becomes minister of state for labor and social services along with [words indistinct] and Mrs (Basheba Mundu) for Kafue, who takes over from Mr Nephas Tembo as minister of state for lands and natural resources. President Kaunda said Mr Tembo had been dropped for his antiparty activities which had become alarming.

The president also appointed 10 members of Parliament as district governors in a reshuff designed to strengthen the party and government administrations. At State House, the president has appointed his social assistant for administration, Mr Sundie Kazung, to a diplomatic post. Dr Kaundan, who did not say Mr Kazunga was being posted, said a replacement was yet to be found. Chairman of the Social and Cultural Subcommittee of the Central Committee, Mr Daniel Lisulo, is now chairman of the Appointments [words indistinct] Committee. The post fell vacant when Mr Humphrey Mulemba became party secretary general late last year. Mr Samuel Mbilishi, until now vice chairman of the Social and Cultural Subcommittee becomes member of the Central Committee for Central Province, taking over from Mr Pius Kasutu, who moves to Eastern Province in the same capacity. Eastern Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Joshua (Mpansha) has been moved to party headquarters, while administrative secretary at Freedom House, Dr Henry Matipa, becomes chairman of the Social and Cultural Subcommittee. Dr Matipa is succeeded by Mr Akson (Togo), while Mr Kasembe (Chingo) has been confirmed as director of the Party Research Bureau.

## BRIEFS

CHOLERA OUTBREAKS -- Fourteen people have died from cholera since it broke out in Mansa, Kawambwa and (?Chilenge) districts in the Kampala Province about 3 weeks ago. Speaking at a press conference today, the minister of health, Mr Ben Kakoma, said 80 people have since been treated for the disease. The minister said the disease was affecting the districts along the valley and not those on the plateau. Mr Kakoma, who last week led a team of officials from the country for an on-the-spot inspection of field operations to eradicate the delays, said the situation was under effective control. He said medical personnel, which included doctors, medical assistants and health inspectors from within and outside the province, have been deployed in the affected areas. Mr Kakoma said the ministry was sending additional medical workers and vehicles to Luapula Province to boost the anti-cholera operations. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 Jan 82 CA]

## ZIMBABWE

### MUGABE CITES MERGER PLANS FOR ZANU-PF, SAPU-PF

CA171958 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has disclosed plans to hold talks on a possible merger between ZANU-PF and ZAPU-PF next week or the week after. Addressing a mass rally in Glen Norah this afternoon, Comrade Mugabe said the issue of a one-party state had to be discussed as it is no good to perpetuate a division of Zimbabwe. He added that some ZAPU-PF members had said that although they want a merger, the leaderships of the two parties should discuss the issue.